Library of Congress

Guaranteed Bona-Fide, Every-Day Circulation Larger Than That Of Any Other Daily Newspaper Published in Wilmington.

OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN THE STATE.

THE MORNING STAR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year, by Mail, $5.00
Six Months, " 2.50
Three Months, " 1.25
Two Months, " 1.00
Delivered to Subscribers in the City at 45 Cents per Month.

VOL. LXII.—NO. 75. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1898. WHOLE NO. 9,620

The Morning Star.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Friends of THE MORNING STAR will do us a favor by informing us of any failure on the part of newsdealers, or newsboys on railroad trains, to meet the public demand for copies of this paper.

OUTLINES.

Spanish reserve squadron left Cadiz: destination unknown. —— The general deficiency bill considered in the House of Representatives; in the Senate the bill to incorporate the International American Bank was discussed. —— A negro man who had criminally assaulted a white child, lynched by a mob at Glasgow, Ky. —— The War Department at Washington, it was announced yesterday, expected to hear important news from Gen. Shafter within the next twenty-four or thirty-six hours. —— Navy Department has completed arrangements for the Atlantic and Gulf patrol, stretching from Eastport, Maine, to New Orleans, and embracing some forty vessels. —— The Southern Wholesale Grocers' Association is in annual convention at Chattanooga. —— A vessel with supplies for Blanco's troops has sailed from Kingston, Jamaica. —— It is semi-officially denied that Germany has any intention of interfering in the Philippines. —— Sampson's ships again bombarded the fortifications at Santiago; the Vesuvius was engaged in the work. —— New York markets: Money on call was quoted at 1@1½ per cent., the last loan being at 1½ per cent.; cotton steady—middling 6 9-16c; flour easier; wheat—spot easy, No. 2 red 95c; corn—spot easy; No. 2 39½c; rosin steady; spirits turpentine steady, 27½@27¾c.

WEATHER REPORT.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE,
WEATHER BUREAU,
WILMINGTON, N. C., June 16.

Temperature: 8 A. M., 74 deg.; 8 P. M., 76 deg.; maximum, 85 deg.; minimum, 70 deg.; mean, 78 deg.

Rainfall for the day, 10; rainfall since 1st of the month up to date, .77 inches.

Stage of water in the river at Fayetteville at 8 A. M., 2.5 foot.

COTTON REGION BULLETIN.

For the twenty-four hours ending at 8 A. M. yesterday:

Rain occurred in all districts and was particularly heavy in the lower Mississippi valley and the eastern portion of the Carolinas. The temperature has been generally slightly lower. The following heavy precipitation (in inches) was reported: Saint Matthews, S. C., 1.60; Weldon, N. C., 2.20; Midon, La., 1.54.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The pressure has decreased some during the past twenty-four hours in nearly all sections, being more noticeable in the Lake regions and the New England States. It is highest in the North Atlantic States, lowest in the extreme Northwest and it is very evenly distributed throughout the central and Southern sections, with cloudy unsettled weather in the Mississippi valley and thence east to the Atlantic coast. It is raining now in the lower Mississippi valley, Georgia and along the coast of the Carolinas. To the west of the Mississippi valley generally clear weather is reported, and a general rise in temperature throughout the Northwest and lake regions. It is slightly cooler than on last evening in the Middle Atlantic Coast States. Light to heavy showers have occurred during the day in the States of the Mississippi valley, Georgia and the Carolinas.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina, showers and thunder storms; warmer in the interior; fresh northeasterly winds, becoming southeasterly.

Port Almanac—June 17.

Sun Rises	4.41 A. M.
Sun Sets	7.18 P. M.
Day's Length	14 H. 36 M.
High Water at Southport	6.51 P. M.
High Water, Wilmington	9.51 P. M.

When General Shafter "falls," as the dispatches say, upon the Spaniards somebody will get hurt. He weighs 300 pounds.

Bagley was a North Carolinian, Hobson (by parentage) is a North Carolinian, Blue is a North Carolinian. All true Blues. Next.

Spain is counting on storms, fever, &c., to help her out of the fracas. But Spain doesn't know that our boys are well supplied with the g. y. rabbit foot.

As if the mosquito didn't have indictments enough to answer, Prof. Koch says he is firmly convinced from experiments made that malaria is not inhaled or absorbed but injected into folks by the mosquito.

Mr. Hooley, the busted London plunger, is making some remarks and charging his downfall to the London papers, which turned their batteries on him because he wouldn't bribe them. The man who would fail to the amount of $65,000,000 for want of some bribing, was out of place as a plunger.

A Philadelphia man has invented a torpedo boat which it is claimed, may be sent to any depth, has great speed and may remain under water a long time. The boat is cigar shape, from 38 to 50 feet long, 4½ to 6 feet wide, and 6 to 9 feet in height. The plans have been sold to the British Government.

Another North Carolinian is in it although he hails from South Carolina this time. Lieutenant Blue, who successfully performed the difficult and perilous feat of going around and inspecting Santiago harbor, to remove any doubt as to whether all the Cervera fleet was bottled up, is a North Carolinian, born in Richmond county. His father was John G. Blue, a distinguished lawyer of that county. His mother was a daughter of General Evans of South Carolina. His father moved to and located in Marion, S. C., when Victor was a little boy.

There isn't much fuss made over the men in the Life Saving service, but they are getting in their work all the same. During the year ending June 30, 1897, they rescued 1,500 shipwrecked people and saved property valued at $153,817,329, in addition to relieving 553 stranded vessels and helping to put them afloat.

There is plenty of room to grow in Missouri. In the town of Waverly there is a family of ten named Waite the heights of the boys ranging from 6 feet 6 inches to 7 feet 8 inches. The smallest girl is 6 feet 3 inches. The paper noting this fact does not state whether they are still growing or stopped to take a rest.

When Hon. Chauncey M. Depew strikes London and sloshes around some with the Prince of Wales he'll charge that Paris interview to the stupid reporters over there. And then he'll taffy the J. B's. as he did the Jonny crapeaus. Chauncey is a "peach."

Prince Hohenlohe considers it proof of political immaturity, which we suppose means lack of gumption, that the German people should sympathize with Spain when all their material interests are with the United States. P. H. seems to be quite level-headed.

Honors are crowding upon Admiral Dewey. In addition to the number of babies already named after him, he has been made an LL. D. by a Western University and a Western dancing master has invented the Dewey two-step.

Last Friday the Greenville Daily *Reflector* entered on its fourth year. It isn't large, but has growing power in it and is a sprightly, interesting little fellow, and well deserving of the success which it has met with.

Notwithstanding the reward of $25,000 offered for it by the Governor of the Philippines, Aguinaldo hasn't once "lost his head." He keeps it right on him and attends to business.

It turns out that the young man who married Miss Cisneros, and was reported as a Havana banker, kept a drug store in that town. But a drug store will be a mighty handy thing to have in the family.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wanted—Reliable man.
Vollers & Hashagen—Provisions.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

For Sale—Jersey cow.
Wanted—Furnished house.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

— Mr. D. H. Coleman, of Whiteville, spent last night here.

— Mr. E. J. Pollard, of Farmville, is in the city on business.

— Mr. Henry Hansen returned home yesterday from Roanoke College.

— Mr. James Davis, a successful merchant of Rock Hill, S. C., was here yesterday.

— Commissary Sergeant A. J. Merrill, of Fort Caswell, was a visitor to the city yesterday.

—Mr. J. A. McIver is in the city, returning from Jacksonsville to his home in Jonesboro.

— Mrs. Dora Robbins and daughter, Miss Bessie Robbins, have gone to Southport to spend some time.

—Mrs. A. M. Scales, of Greensboro, and Mrs. W. H. Pemberton, of Fayetteville, and children are in the city, visiting their father, Col. John D. Taylor.

— Mr. Alvis Bowden is now employed at Maj. D. O'Connor's real estate office, and his former position at Warren's is filled by Mr. James Northam.

— Miss Emma Clowe, Mrs. J. E. Smith and son, master Jesse Smith, returned home yesterday evening from a pleasant visit to Mrs. Smith's sister, Mrs. Sam Mace at Loris, S. C.

— Mr. Henry L. Cumming returned yesterday from Perth. Australia, by way of San Francisco and New York, and will be in the city for some time visiting his father, Mr. Preston Cumming.

— Messrs. H. O. and R. W. Wallace returned yesterday from Kenansville. The STAR is glad to announce that their sister, Mrs. John Gavin, whose serious illness called them home, is improving.

BOARD BARRED OUT.

Commissioners of New Hanover County Had to Force Entrance to Their Room.

MET TO CONSIDER TAX LEVY.

Not Sufficient to Meet Needs of County. Additional Time Given Committee to Report—Legal Opinion as to Effect of Judge Allen's Decision.

There was an adjourned meeting of the Board of County Commissioners yesterday at 2.30 o'clock to hear the report from the special committee on tax levy for 1898. However, the committee through Col. Moore reported their work not yet complete and asked for more time.

They were granted until Monday at 3 o'clock when it is expected that the report will be ready for final action. The committee found on investigating the levy and county expenses for the past year that the levy was not sufficient to meet the needs of the county, and it is for the proper adjustment of the levy so as to yield some additional revenue, that the additional time is asked. As heretofore stated in the STAR the committee is composed of Col. Moore, Capt. John Barry and Capt. J. L. Boatwright. County attorneys John D. Bellamy and W. B. McKoy were in attendance.

There was no business before the Board except the tax levy matter. However, it was announced that a meeting of the Hospital Committee would be held this evening at 8 o'clock. The clerk of the Board, Capt. W. P. Oldham, was instructed to make a formal demand upon Capt. John Galloway and Col. F. W. Foster for the keys to the desks in the commissioners' room and also the keys to the room doors.

It will be of interest to note that the commissioners found it necessary to enter the room yesterday through the window. They found the doors securely fastened with planks set close up under the door knobs and nailed to the floor. They opened the door and proceeded with their business. They were in session until about 4.30 o'clock. They adjourned to meet next Monday.

Jno. D. Bellamy, Esq., was seen yesterday by a STAR reporter and asked what effect an appeal on the part of Treasurer Chadbourn's counsel from the recent ruling of Judge Allen in the mandamus proceeding would have on the Democratic Board in the transaction of the county's business. He replied that it would not interfere in the least. He said that if it was possible for the treasurer to appeal, he would nevertheless be obliged to heed the mandate of the Judge in honoring the orders of Colonel Moore and his Board in the disbursement of county funds.

Marsden Bellamy, Esq., as the treasurer's counsel, yesterday reiterated his intention to appeal from Judge Allen's ruling.

RAILWAY TELEGRAPH

Superintendents Will Hold Their Next Meeting in Wilmington.

A telegram received here yesterday from Mr. W. F. Williams, Telegraph Superintendent of the Seaboard Air Line, who is in Omaha, Nebraska, attending a meeting of the Associated Railway Telegraph Superintendents of America, announces that the next meeting of that body will be held in this city, July 19, 1899. This means a good deal for Wilmington, as it will bring within its borders railroad men from every quarter of the continent. The STAR is sure that it was through the efforts of Mr. Williams, whose loyalty to Wilmington is not shaken because he has his headquarters in another city, that this honor was conferred upon our city. And now it will behove the city to bestir itself and make a favorable and lasting impression on the railway superintendents.

CORPORATE DIRECTORS.

Their Duties As Laid Down in a Recent Opinion of the N. C. Supreme Court.

The New York *Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin* comments interestingly upon a decision of the Supreme Court of North Carolina in the case of Houston vs. Thornton et al., affecting the duties of corporate directors. It quotes with approval the Supreme Court's decision that "the negligence of directors in permitting a false statement of the condition of a National bank to be published is a wrong to any person misled thereby into purchasing stock of the bank, and such directors are liable to respond to such person for the injury done. If directors by gross negligence permit fraudulent statements of the condition of their bank to be published they are liable to a person misled and injured, though they did not participate in the fraud. It is the duty of directors to know the condition of their bank, and the fact that they reside away from the town where the bank was located will not warrant the assumption that such directors could not, in the proper discharge of their duty, have ascertained that such statements were false."

To City Subscribers.

City subscribers are earnestly requested to report promptly at the STAR office every failure of the carriers to deliver their papers. In all such cases steps will be taken to insure prompt and regular delivery.

BASE BALL SEASON.

Opening Game Played by Tarboro With the Wilmington O. A. N. Team.

IT WAS WON BY THE VISITORS.

Only Eight Innings—Score Nine to Two. Good Playing—Another Game This Afternoon Between the Same Teams.

The 1898 base ball season in Wilmington was opened yesterday with quite an interesting game between Tarboro and Wilmington O. A. N.'s.

For two hours base ball enthusiasts and rooters were truly in their glory. The only discomfiture they had (that is the Wilmington contingent, by long odds in the majority) was possibly the fact that the visitors somewhat outplayed the O. A. N.'s, and won the game by a score of 9 to 2. However defeat was taken good-naturedly and every one seemed to enjoy the game hugely.

During the forenoon yesterday there was much fear lest the weather should prove unfavorable, but the rain spent itself soon after dinner, and at 5 o'clock, the hour for calling the game, better weather conditions for good base ball could scarcely have been desired. There was a good crowd, the grand stand having been well filled and many people standing. The necessity for a big addition to the grand stand was commented upon on every side and doubtless strong influences will be brought to bear upon the owners to make this much needed improvement. The game was called at the close of the eighth inning on account of the darkness.

The first several innings were especially close and interesting, not a single score having been made by either team until the fifth inning, when Tarboro made two scores. Sweeny and Zellers both pitched great ball for Wilmington. In fact all the Wilmington boys played well. The only trouble with our boys was that the Tarboro team "outwinded" them. For it was only in the two last innings that the latter made their principal scores—three each. The only two home runs made were by Tarboro boys, Phillips and Lawson. The first named gets the dozen soda fountain tickets offered by Mr. J. C. Shepard Jr., the druggist. There was a similar prize offered the Wilmington team but they did not succeed in making a home run.

Withers and Lawson acquitted themselves admirably as pitchers for Tarboro and puzzled the O. A. Ns. no little. And La Grand's catching was much complimented.

During the game Mr. Edwin Metts for Wilmington and Mr. Geo. A. Holderness, for Tarboro, kept the score and Messrs. Howard and Johnson served with remarkable acceptability as umpires.

The following is the official score of yesterday's game:

TARBORO—	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Phillips, 3b	5	1	2	1	0	2
Meade, ss	5	0	0	0	1	1
McKee, lf	4	1	2	0	0	0
Lawson, p and 2b	4	1	1	0	2	0
Petty, rf	4	1	1	0	1	0
LeGrand, c	4	1	1	17	1	0
Card, cf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Fenner, 1b	3	3	0	5	1	0
Withers, p and 2b	4	1	3	0	1	0
Total	37	9	10	24	7	3

WILMINGTON—	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Lambeth, 3b	3	0	0	2	0	0
Taylor, 1b and p	4	0	0	4	0	1
Zellers, c	4	0	0	10	1	0
Jones, cf	4	0	0	0	0	0
Stevenson, ss	2	1	0	1	1	1
Oldham, rf	3	0	1	2	0	0
Sweeny, p and 1b	3	0	0	1	1	0
Hatch, lf	3	0	0	2	0	1
Slocomb, 2b	2	1	1	2	2	1
Total	38	2	2	24	5	4

Score—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tarboro	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	3	*—9
Wilmington	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0 *—2

Summary: Home runs—Phillips, Lawson. Two-base hits—McKee. Stolen bases—Fenner, Slocomb. Bases on balls—Off Withers, 2; off Lawson, 1; off Sweeney, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Lawson, 1; by Sweeney, 1. Struck out—By Withers, 11; by Lawson, 5; by Sweeney, 7; by Taylor, 1. Passed balls—Zellers. Wild pitch—Withers, 1; Taylor, 1. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Mr. Johnston and Mr. Howard.

The boys will play again this afternoon, and promise great ball. The Wilmington boys will strain every nerve to turn the tide in their favor. All who enjoy good ball should make it a point to be on hand.

Grace Epworth League.

The regular monthly meeting of the Grace Methodist Church Epworth League, for June, was held last night in the lecture room. There was the usual routine business after which the Society voted to suspend the regular meetings for the League and the Literary department during July and August. The reason for this action is that many of the active members will be out of the city, at the Beach and other Summer retreats, during these months. However the work of the League will go right on without interruption and reports in bulk submitted at the first meeting of the League in September.

Painfully Hurt.

Mr. C. E. Fisher, foreman of Mr. A. P. Yopp's bicycle repair shops, got his hand caught in the swiftly revolving sprocket wheel of a bicycle yesterday and had his fore finger cut off at the first joint. Dr. J. C. Shepard was called and rendered the necessary medical assistance. Mr. Fisher displayed considerable coolness after he discovered what had happened to him by picking up the end of his finger and examining it.

CLOSED ITS SESSION.

The Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias of North Carolina, Concluded Its Labors.

TO MEET IN FAYETTEVILLE.

On the Third Tuesday in June, 1899—Grand Officers Installed at Yesterday's Meeting—Degrees Conferred—A Happy Incident.

The Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias reassembled in Castle Hall yesterday morning at 8:30 o'clock, Grand Chancellor R. H. Rickert presiding. Before proceeding to business the Grand Lodge degree was conferred upon several Pythians who were in waiting.

The morning was consumed in the discussion of reports from the different committees, amendments to existing laws, and other business of like nature.

One of the happy incidents of the morning session was the introduction by Supreme Master of Exchequer T. D. Meares, of Mr. J. W. Zimmerman, of Stonewall Lodge No. 1, who is the only surviving charter member of that lodge, which was organized November 14th, 1871, with H. E. Orr, William Johnson and J. W. Zimmerman, as charter members.

After secret work exemplified for the benefit of the Grand Lodge by Supreme Representative E. A. Ebert, of Winston, the Grand Lodge at 1.15 P. M. took a recess until 3 30 in the afternoon.

The Afternoon Session

of the Grand Lodge was consumed in the transaction of the regular business and such matters as were left over from the morning session.

The following resolution was offered by Supreme Representative Charles A. Webb, of Asheville, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Grand Lodge be tendered to the Knights of the city of Wilmington for their courteous and knightly entertainment of the Grand Lodge during its short but pleasant stay in the city; that our pleasure and enjoyment while attending this convention of the Grand Lodge has been in a great measure due to the courtesies of the Atlantic, Carolina and Sedgeley Hall Yacht Clubs, the Wilmington Seacoast R. R. Co., the Wilmington Gas Light Co., and the Wilmington Steamboat Co., and we hereby take this means of expressing our appreciation thereof.

The work of the Grand Lodge having been completed, at 5.15 o'clock Supreme Representative C. A. Webb took the chair and installed the Grand Officers elected on the day before.

Grand Chancellor Franklin announced the appointment of the following standing committees:

Grand Tribunal—L. D. Robinson, Wadesboro; C. R. Barker, Salisbury; M. A. Allen, Reidsville.

Judiciary—J. G. Hall, Hickory; W. Taylor, Wilmington; A. H. Alderman, Greensboro.

State of the Order—J. W. Byers, Charlotte; H. A. London, Jr, Pittsboro; Samuel Kramer, Durham.

Finance—L. P. McLoud, Asheville; W. W. Willson, Raleigh; J. H. Hoffman, Statesville.

Credentials—R. E. L. Cook, Tarboro; B. B. Babbington, Mt. Holly; E. W. Smith, Rocky Mount.

Orphans—Rev. P. R. Law, Lumberton; W. C. Crist, Salem; G. W. Montcastle, Lexington.

Foreign Correspondence—G. A. Page, Charlotte.

After the election of officers and appointment of committees the Grand Lodge adjourned to meet in Fayetteville on the Third Tuesday June, 1899.

The degree work which was set for last night was not done, the team of Grand Lodge members which was to do the work having gone to the Sound. After the failure of the Grand Lodge team to do the work, it was thought by some that Germania Lodge would confer the ranks, but for some reason this plan was abandoned and the work was not done.

Some of the knights left for their homes yesterday. The D. O. K. K. pretty nearly all got away, as most of them were from Charlotte and they could leave conveniently on the Carolina Central train in the afternoon. To-day the remainder of the Pythians will take their departure, after a session which has been harmonious and profitable.

REV. E. S. ALDERMAN, D. D.

Elected President of Bethel College, Russellville, Kentucky.

The STAR notes with pleasure that a former Wilmingtonian, Dr. Ed. S. Alderman, a son of Mr. Alfred Alderman, of this city, has been chosen to fill the exalted position of President of Bethel College, Russellville, Ky. The Russellville *Herald-Ledger* says:

"When the action of the board in the choice of Dr. Alderman became known to the students at about 10 P. M., they began a demonstration which lasted until daylight. They marched the streets giving the college yell and various other yells improvised for the occasion, in which the name of Alderman was frequently heard.

The man upon whom the honor was conferred has been in Russellville nearly two years as pastor of the Baptist church. He is 36 years old, graduated from Wake Forest College in 1883, and from the Southern Theological Seminary in 1886, and has been pastor at Chapel Hill N. C., Paris, Ky., and Woodlake, Ky. From the last named place he came to Russellville in November 1896. The members of his church are unanimous in their devotion to him.

Bethel college is an important educational institution and numbers among it faculty some leading educators.

AT CAMP RUSSELL.

Colonel Burgwyn Suggested as a Candidate for the Brigadier Generalship.

BUT THERE ARE OTHERS.

A Deserter Caught—A Private to be Court Martialed for Striking an Officer—No More Telegraph Operators Are Wanted.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, June 16.—Captain John C. Gresham, U. S. A., who for the past two years has been military instructor at the Agricultural and Mechanical College, late last night received orders to join his regiment in the West. Captain Gresham, since the declaration of war, has mustered in all of the North Carolina volunteers. He left this morning for Fort Grant, at Wilcox, Arizona, where his regiment, the Seventh cavalry, is stationed. Captain Gresham said today that while he had no positive information on the subject, he believed that his regiment would be ordered to Manila to join the army of reinforcement for Dewey.

No news has come from Washington to-day relative to the appointment of a Brigadier from North Carolina. Roberts, Lusk and Cowles are now given the first place in the race. Roberts' friends are doing the greatest work and are constantly sending recommendations to the President Lusk and Cowles are in about the same position. I heard the idea advanced to-day that if it were many days before the appointment is given out, Col. Armfield would lead the procession.

Telegraph operators from all sections of the State continue to apply to General Cowles for positions in the Manila signal corps.

As to what the Governor wishes to say to the Board of Agriculture at its July meeting, which, as I stated in last night's dispatch, is called at his request, there is some little discussion. J. C. L. Harris knows, but doesn't tell.

The faculty and members of the Board of Trustees of the A. & M. College have been frequent visitors at the Governor's office this Spring, and it is thought that some unheard of change is to be proposed.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

Col. Burgwyn develops as a candidate for the brigadier generalship. This may cause a conflict with Cowles when the regiment endorses one.

No more telegraph operators are needed for the Manila corps. The State has offered more than are necessary.

The Board of Agriculture has elected D. Reid Parker lecturer for county institutes, at a salary of $1,000 and $2.50 a day for expenses. The Board requested Holladay, Withers and others to speak with Parker.

The deserter caught is in Asheville; he will be left in jail there until General Burke appoints a court martial.

Private Cherry, of the Tarboro company, will be court martialed for striking an officer. The penalty is death or other punishment in the discretion of the court. The case is out of Col. Burgwyn's jurisdiction. The officer was Lieut. Curran, acting officer of the day.

LOCAL DOTS.

— The Atlantic Yacht Club will give a frolic to-night. A pleasant programme has been arranged.

— Three of the recruits who went to Raleigh Tuesday returned home yesterday. They probably failed on the physical examination.

— The regular, *bona fide* circulation of THE MORNING STAR is much larger than that of any other daily newspaper published in Wilmington.

— Paymaster John C. Muhlenberg, of Washington City, was here yesterday, and went down to Fort Caswell to pay off the United States troops.

— Rev. R. C. Beaman, presiding elder for this district, who has been quite sick at the City Hospital the past several days, was reported much better last night.

— Don't forget the excursion to Carolina Beach to-day by Letitia Lodge, Daughters of Rebekah. It is going to be a delightful day for a trip down the Cape Fear.

— The STAR received yesterday a cotton bloom picked from the farm of Charlie Ivey, on the plantation of A. J. Cottingham, one and a half miles from Maxton. A cotton blossom on the 16th of June is something rare.

— Hanover Seaside Club will be completed this week. The bath houses will be finished up by next week. While the work has been done hurriedly it has been done well and Hanover Seaside Club house will be a credit to Carolina Beach.

— Charlotte *Observer*, 16th: Miss Blanche Rueckert left yesterday for Washington, her home. She has not decided whether she will return South next Fall or not. She has had a flattering offer from an Episcopal church in Wilmington and a class of pupils also assured her. She may go there next season.

Excursion Yesterday.

The excursion given by Grace M. E. Church Sunday School yesterday was very enjoyable. There was a good crowd to go down on the first boat which left at 9.15, and while the rain interfered somewhat with the afternoon trip, there was quite a comfortable number who went down.

No mineral waters in the world is superior to that of Jackson Springs for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Insomnia, Nervous Prostration or Kidney, Bladder and Stomach troubles. Read advertisement in the STAR.

TOWED INTO PORT.

The Government Water Barge Recently Stranded at Elmer's Inlet.

The government water barge, referred to in the STAR several times recently, was towed to the city yesterday morning by the tug *Alexander Jones*. The *Jones* left Elmer's Inlet, where the barge was stranded, Wednesday afternoon, but arrived at the mine fields at the mouth of the river too late to be allowed to pass up the river the same evening. So she lay to till yesterday morning, when she proceeded up the river.

Mr. Louis H. Skinner, who with a crew of men has been at work on the barge since Sunday, was very successful in his efforts to get her off the bar uninjured, for she is leaking only slightly and otherwise shows no damages whatever. It was found necessary to pump all the water out of her. Probably the barge's water tanks will be refilled here though no orders to this effect have reached here yet.

The barge is lying at Capt. Skinner's ship yard. She registers 340 tons, is built of iron and has eight water tanks with an equipment of steam pumps for taking in and delivering the water. She is valued at forty thousand dollars.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wanted.

An active, reliable man to sell Teas, Coffees, Spices, Extracts and Baking Power to consumers in Wilmington and vicinity. Agents wanted in other parts of the South. Address
GRAND UNION TEA CO.,
344 N. 8th St.,
je 17 1w fr Philadelphia, Pa.

SPRING FELT HATS?

STRAW HATS

That will become you and make you comfortable and stylish? Then go to
HAMME, THE HATTER,
my 26 tf 26 North Front street.

Mrs. W. E. Mayo
HAS OPENED THE
Ocean View Hotel
For the season, where she is prepared to serve her guests as formerly. WATER FROM ARTESIAN WELL. Special rates to families. je 2 1m

OCEANIC HOTEL,
Carolina Beach, N. C.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.—Rates $2.00 per day, local; $10 per week, or $1.00 per day by month.
N. B.—MILK for table carefully sterilized. Sterilizer also at service of cottagers.
je 2 1m R. A. JENKINS, Prop.

The State Normal and Industrial College
Offers the young women of the State thorough professional, literary, classical, scientific, and industrial education. *Annual Expenses $90 to $130.* Faculty of 30 members. More than 400 regular students. Has matriculated about 1,500 students, representing every county in the State except two. Practice and Observation School of about 200 pupils. *To secure board in dormitories, all free-tuition applications must be made before August 1.*
Correspondence invited from those desiring competent trained teachers.
For catalogue and other information, address
PRESIDENT McIVER,
je 15 2w Greensboro, N. C.

Carolina Beach and Southport
STEAMBOAT LINE.
Following Schedule in Effect After Wednesday, June 8.
Leave Wilmington, daily except Sunday, for Carolina Beach, 6 and 9.15 A. M.; 3 and 5.15 P. M.
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday—Leave Wilmington, 7.30 P. M.; leave Beach, 8.30 P. M.
Leave Beach, 7 A. M.; 1.00 P. M.; 3.45 P. M.; 6.00 P. M.
Leave Wilmington Sunday, 10 A. M.; 2.30 P. M.; Leave Beach, 12.30 P. M.; 6 P. M.
9.15 A. M. boat through for Southport—Leaves Southport, 12.00 M.
Fare on 5.15 and 7.30 P. M. boats to pier and return, 15 cents.
J. W. Harper.
je 5 tf

A Fresh Supply of All Kinds of Duttenhofer's and Mundell's
FINE SHOES
JUST RECEIVED.
Look in Our Show Window.
We invite the Ladies especially to try the Shoes.
We keep at the same old place, 33½ steps east from corner of Front and Princess streets.
MERCER & EVANS.
a 17 tf

We Want Your Trade.
We offer at First Cost to Cash Buying Customers,
Meats,
D. S. Hibs,
D. S. Bellies,
D. S. Plates, &c.
Bacon,
Hams, Pic-nic, &c.
Flours,
STOCK'S BEST PATENT.
Q. Q. Q.
Cigars,
Union League Cubas,
Cuban Blossom,
Renowns,
Topical Twist-head.
Grain,
Corn, Oats, Hay, Meal.
Vollers & Hashagen,
PROVISIONERS,
je 14 tf Nutt Street, A. C. L. Crossing.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The C. W. Polvogt Co.,
No. 9 North Front Street.
"New-blown" Conceits in Ladies' Summer Furnishings!
Here are the furnishings you need right now—bright with the first flush of newness—most of them brand-new novelties—fresh, crisp—not picked over or handled. They appeal especially to up-to-date
Women of Taste.
Striped Linen Crash at
20c per yard.
White Duck,
10, 12 1-2 and 15c.
40-inch White Victoria Lawn, special
10c.
Remnants of India Linen,
8, 10 and 15c.
Special lot of 30c Organdies, a Bargain at
10c.
35c French Organdies, to close at
25c.
Zephyr Ginghams for Waists at
15c.
Bathing Suits, Bathing Caps, in Gent's, Ladies and Children's, Suits from
85c to $5.00.
Caps, 15 to 75c.
Just received 50 pieces of Mattings. Those who wish
Good Matting
will do well to inspects our line.
Full stock of
Mosquito Nets, Hammocks, Trunks and Bags.
The C. W. Polvogt Co.
Sole Agents for W. B. CORSETS and STANDARD PATTERNS. je 12 tf

There Are Several Hardware Stores IN WILMINGTON.
There is one at which you can find
ANYTHING YOU WANT
At Reasonable Prices,
AND THAT IS
J. W. MURCHISON'S,
ORTON BUILDING.
Call around and see if there isn't something you need in Hardware or House Furnishings. We have clerks a plenty who will be delighted to wait on you. je 11 tf

SEND US
Your Orders for
Flour, Coffee, Meal,
Corn, Oats, Hay,
MEAT, &c.
AND GET
BOTTOM PRICES.
D. McEACHERN,
Wholesale Grocer.
je 12 tf

FOR PIC NIC HAMS,
D. S. Sides, Plates,
Bellies, Corn, Meal, Hay,
Oats, Plow Lines,
HOOP IRON, SPIRIT CASKS, NAILS
and everything in groceries, go and see
R. R. STONE & CO.,
or write for prices. je 7 tf

"Experience is a Dear Teacher."
We have had our EXPERIENCE and have paid for it. So in buying your
Medicines & Filling Prescriptions
from me, you run no risk whatever. It is no EXPERIMENT with us now. We know exactly what we are doing and how to do it. Ask any doctor in this town.
TELEPHONE, store 130, and residence 98.
Yours, for some of your business.
James D. Nutt, The Druggist.
my 22 tf

Thos. W. Greer, Administrator of W. H. Greer, deceased,
vs.
E. J. Greer et al.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of New Hanover county, in the above entitled action, the undersigned Commissioner will on the 18th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock M., at the Court House door, expose for sale to the highest bidder for cash, the following described lot of land, to-wit: Beginning at the southwestern intersection of Queen and Fourth streets, runs thence southwardly with the western line of Fourth street 66 feet, thence westwardly parallel with Queen street 66 feet, thence northwardly parallel with Fourth street 66 feet to the southern line of Queen street, thence eastwardly with said southern line of Queen street 66 feet to the beginning. DAN. D. CAMERON,
June 15, 1898. Commissioner.
je 16 30s

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, $5.00 per year, $2.50 for six months, $1.25 for three months, 50 cents for one month to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 45 cents per month for any period from one month to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY)—One square one day, $1.00; two days, $1.75; three days, $2.50; four days, $3.00; five days, $3.50; one week, $4.00; two weeks, $6.50; three weeks, $8.50; one month, $10.00; two months, $17.00; three months, $24.00; six months, $40.00; twelve months, $80.00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1.00 per year, 50 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper references, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted, and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 1898.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES.

First District—Hon. George H. Brown, of Beaufort.
Second District—Hon. Henry R. Bryan, of Craven.
Fifth District—Hon. Thomas J. Shaw, of Guilford.
Sixth District—Hon. Oliver H. Allen, of Lenoir.
Seventh District—Hon. Thomas A. McNeill, of Robeson.
Eleventh District—Hon. W. Alexander Hoke, of Lincoln.

FOR SOLICITOR.

Sixth District—Rudolph Duffy, of Onslow.

REMOVE THE BARRIERS.

To become a great commercial nation is the destiny of this country, and sooner or later this will be, how soon or how late depends upon the men who shape our public policies. If it is to become a permanently prosperous nation it must become a great commercial nation. With our vast area adapted and devoted to agriculture, we will for many years to come have a large surplus of exportable farm products for which we will be compelled to find markets to make the business of farming reasonably remunerative. In order to hold the foreign markets into which we may have entry we must be able to compete with other nations which ship to them the same products which we do, and to do this we must have reasonably cheap and rapid transportation.

This, of course, applies also to manufactured articles which we export, of which we will also produce a large surplus if our various manufactories work to anything like their full productive capacity.

We know that there are some, basing their opinions on the theories of statistician Davis, of Kansas, who contend that with our prospective increase in population the day is not far off when our grain, especially our wheat-growing lands will be all under cultivation and will be severely taxed to meet the demands for home consumption, but they overlook several things, and important things too.

They forget that within the present grain-growing area there are millions of acres which they do not take into account because now but little attention is given in the sections in which they lie, to the cultivation of grain, especially wheat.

They forget, also, that there are millions of acres of so-called arid lands which may, and in time will be reclaimed by irrigation, and be made capable of producing immense crops of grain, and will be practically inexhaustible with irrigation.

They forget, too, that with improvement in the science of agriculture the productiveness of land will be very largely increased. As land becomes more valuable the farms will become smaller resulting in more thoughtful, thorough methods, and a proportionately greater yield of crops per acre. The French wheat grower on his small farm produces three times as much wheat to the acre as is produced on American farms, although his land is naturally no better than our wheat land, and not as good naturally as most of ours. We have millions of acres of wheat land in this country which when first brought under cultivation yielded thirty bushels to the acre which now do not yield twelve; but there is no reason why they cannot be brought back to their original productiveness, or to greater. With thorough culture the acres which now produce 600,000,000 of bushels could be made to yield twice as much, and then the limit of production would not be reached.

As we see it there is little danger of exhausting the capacity of our grain growing lands to raise enough for our own people, and also a large surplus for shipment for many years to come.

As our exportable farm products increase in volume so also will our exportable manufactures increase and reliable outlets for these will be quite as necessary to the prosperity of the manufacturers as outlets for the products of the farm will be to the prosperity of the farmers.

The three leading obstacles in the way of securing permanent markets for both natural and manufactured products are, first, the protective tariff which handicaps our farm products and manufactures in every country upon the products of which our tariff duties are levied; second, the need of a merchant marine of our own, for while compelled to ship in foreign vessels tribute is levied on every ton shipped, which in the aggregate amounts to many millions of dollars annually; third, the need of short routes for the transportation of our products to those countries to which we look for some of our best markets. Every dollar of reduction in the cost of transportation makes our shippers that much the more able to compete with producers in other countries, and every dollar thus saved is proportionately that much added to the profits of the producers in this country.

For some time attention has been turned to the Philippine islands, which are now virtually in possession of this country and may remain permanently so. If they do, then a shorter route to reach them will become a necessity from a military standpoint, but whether they do or not, a shorter route to reach the far East will become a commercial necessity. There are on that side of the globe 850,000,000 of people offering markets for American products. Owing to the density of population it does not produce enough to support these many millions and feed and clothe them as they should be fed and clothed. Millions of them never taste wheat bread, and millions more seldom taste meat. Their principal and every-day food consists of rice and other cheap natural products of their own countries. Millions of them are very little removed from starvation. Their clothing consists of the plainest, coarse, cheap cotton goods. They would eat better food and wear better clothes if they could afford to buy the food and the clothing.

Owing to the distance of transportation across a great ocean of products now shipped from our Pacific States or the still greater distance if shipped from our Atlantic States the price becomes so high that but comparatively small numbers of people can buy, and thus our markets on that side are limited. With a shorter route, by way of a canal through the isthmus the prices would be so reduced that millions more people would become purchasers and thus greater markets be secured for an immense amount of our products, while the prices which our producers would receive would be quite as large.

Blaze the way, cut down the tariff, build ships, cut the Nicaragua canal and thus remove the principal barriers from the way of our commercial progress and let us achieve our destiny.

MINOR MENTION.

Two things have been shown by the fighting which has been done in the country near Guantanamo, one of which is that the Cubans are plucky allies who will do to count on, and the other is that the Spaniards when driven from behind screening bushes or breastworks are not formidable fighters in the open ground. They are excitable, panicky, hard to keep down to steady work, and as poor shooters on land as they are on the water. Both of these facts are important to know, for we have had various opinions expressed as to the value of insurgent co-operation, some contending that they would be of little service as they don't know anything about our way of fighting and would be rather a hindrance in active operations than an aid. But they did some good work in the last fighting done, and showed that they are fearless. As there will in all probability be considerable land-fighting before Santiago is taken it is well that the shooting capacity of the adversary has been tested for this knowledge will give more confidence to attacking parties who must very often do the attacking under disadvantages owing to the lay of the country and the dense growth behind which the Spaniards take position, and do their fighting as much as possible under cover. Here the Cubans, aside from their fighting qualities, will be useful, for they understand the art of scouting in the undergrowth, and can scent the Spaniard much more easily and quickly than our men could do it.

* * *

The probabilities are that most if not all of the reports as to what Germany is going to do in the matter of the Philippines emanate from English sources, and are sent out with a purpose. England desires that this Government take and hold possession of these islands as that might faciltate the alliance for which she is so anxious, therefore British sentiment as voiced by the British press has encouraged the idea of permanent occupation, with the assurance that in case possession be disputed by any foreign power Brother Jonathan could count on the backing of John Bull. In some respects it is good to know that we have the friendship of as strong a naval power as Great Britain, but sometimes the friendship of one power may be a heavier and more costly load to carry than the enmity of others, and if, counting upon the prospective friends hi of Great Britain, we should depart from our traditional policy of staying at home and attending to our own business and be enticed into the policy of imperial expansion, that friendship might prove a very costly thing for us in the long run. If we pursue the policy of the fathers and avoid entangling alliances and the complications that may arise with other nations, growing out of the greed for empire, we will have no use for alliance with Great Britain or any other power, and relieved from the entanglements that would inevitably result from this territorial expansion, we could go on and work out our destiny in our own way, free from embarrassing friendships, or jealous antagonisms.

* * *

A very loud racket has been raised in the United States Senate on the alleged discovery that a very large amount of the $288,000 allowed to the Southern Methodist Church on a claim for property used or destroyed during the war was paid to lobbyists. The claim was a just one, generally conceded, and the racket was not over that, but over what was construed as an imposition upon the Senate, which was assured that the church was to be the only beneficiary of the grant. The indignation under the circumstances was natural, although there was more hot talk over it than necessary. The lobbyist or lobbyists, if the statements made be true, got too much out of the job, but that is a habit the lobbyist has when large sums of money or difficult claims are involved. Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, seems to have been very much wrought up about it, but his indignation was somewhat strained, in view of the fact that it is exceedingly difficult to get any kind of a claim through Congress, however just it may be, without the assistance of the lobbyist, who seems to possess some hypnotic power over the statesmen that others do not possess. We do not know whether in this particular case lobbying was found necessary or not, but the probabilities are, judging from the time the claim has been pending and the amount of money involved, it was thought to be. If Congress were somewhat more prompt in recognizing just claims there would be less work for the lobbyist, and less occasion for such racket as has been raised over this one.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— If Aguinaldo has set up a government of his own, the administration will have to think three times before refusing to recognize it.—*Atlanta Constitution, Dem.*

—— Problems in the Phillippines are likely to confront us for many months to come. The collection of customs seems to have been arranged, but that is the smallest difficulty. Diplomacy will have to deal with many "delicate situations" before the powers of Europe have satisfied themselves that Uncle Sam's interests in the Orient must be regarded with due and proper respect.—*New York Commercial, Ind.*

—— It is disagreeable, of course, to hear of rows and obstreperous behavior at the camps of conceneration; but it must not be imagined that these aggregations are of Sunday scholars out on a marooning party. Soldiering is a very rough life, and many very rough men are engaged in it. It would be a little short of marvellous if there were no disturbances at any of the camps.—*Savannah News, Dem.*

—— Europe will not interfere. This may be set down as certain. Beyond this all is surmise. Analyzing the various reports, the probability seems to be that Spain set out to learn if the European powers would act on some basis of partial surrender, found that they could not and straightway Madrid issued the emphatic declaration of yesterday. No nation talks in that way unless it is thinking about the other thing. Men and nations who mean fight are silent.—*Philadelphia Press, Rep.*

TWINKLINGS.

— "Cottenham says English humor is better than American." "That's all right; he has got that kind of a head."

— Came From Harlem: Officer—"Is there sufficient coal to last through the day?" Naval Recruit—"I don't know, sir; I'll ask the janitor."—*Puck.*

— "What's a civilian?" "A civilian is a man who stays at home and thinks up ways for the army commanders to run the war."—*Chicago Record.*

— At the Banquet: "What a strange expression on Schultz's face." "Yes, he has either committed a murder or he expects to be called on for a speech."—*Fliegende Blatter.*

— My hen sets a valuable example in these times of war excitement." "In what respect?" "She lays an egg every day, just as if nothing was going on."—*Chicago Record.*

— War Terms—"I thought you said the Jones boy couldn't whip you, Willie." "Well, he couldn't alone, but he and his brother mobilized, and then they had me."—*Chicago Evening Post.*

— A Matter of Standing: "Wallace—"We Americans do not stand by our officials as we ought to." Ferry—"May be not; but think how willing we are to stand in with them."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

— Things to Remember: "Our clergyman preached a sermon last Sunday on 'Remember the Maine'" "Was it fine?" "Yes; but he spoiled the effect somewhat by asking us to remember the Sunday school picnic also."—*Chicago Record.*

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Chatham *Record:* Mr. Lewis S. Brower died at Trinity, in Randolph county, on last Monday, aged 78 years.

— Winston *Sentinel:* The former State printers, Messrs. Stewart Bros. are arranging to begin the publication of a newspaper at this place. Their intimate relations with the present State officials and the contracting printers of Raleigh were of such a nature that we may expect some interesting revelations, as it is believed they have in their possession facts, the ventilation of which is calculated to reflect on many who have been very prominent in the mismanagement of our State under the sway of fusion.

— Charlotte *News:* The coming session of Criminal Court for Mecklenburg county will break the record, in so far as capital cases are concerned. There are at present six men incarcerated in the county jail charged with capital offences. Five of these will be tried before Judge Sutton. The sixth one, Perry Williams, the Gaston county murderer, is here for safe keeping. His crime was such that the sheriff of Gaston thought it best that he be removed from Gaston jail. In the list of the five from this county there are three murderers, one burglar and one rapist.

— Clinton *Democrat:* Mrs. J. R. Bradshaw died at her home near Giddensville on Monday. She was aged about sixty-five. —— Mrs. Annie Bell, relict of the late Robert R. Bell, died at her home in Piney Grove on Saturday afternoon, after a lingering illness. She was before her marriage Miss Annie Peacock of Duplin county. —— Mr. William Russell, one of the oldest and best known citizens of Clinton, died at the home of his son, Mr. W. H. Russell, on DeVane street, Saturday evening after a brief illness of dysentery. His illness is supposed to have been brought on from eating a raw turnip. ——United States Senator W. V. Sullivan, of Mississippi, recently appointed by the Governor of that State to succeed the late Senator Walthall, comes of North Carolina stock. He is a son of the late Dr. Isaac Sullivan, of Duplin county, who moved to Mississippi shortly before the Senator was born.

— Goldsboro *Headlight:* The case against George Hinson for larceny of dry goods and notions from several stores in the city, was heard by Mayor Peterson Monday morning and Hinson was placed under a $300 justified bond for his appearance at court, in default of which he was committed to jail. —— We learn that there are thousands of bushels of potatoes in this section left in patches for want of barrels to ship them in. None can be had, even at 25 cents a piece. ——While attending some shifting in front of the office of the Enterprise Lumber Company, Tuesday morning at 10.30 o'clock, Capt. Sam S. Coley, the yard master of the Southern Railway in this city, had the misfortune to have his right arm crushed, which necessitated amputation above the elbow. In his attempt to get on the tender he lost his footing and fell on the side of the track close enough to the rail for the wheel of the moving locomotive to crush his elbow. He stood the operation well and is doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances.

CHILDISH IDEAS OF BEAUTY.

Extraordinary Things That Have Pleased Some Little People.

In one of the lectures given at the meetings of the College of Preceptors, a strange light was cast upon the esthetic ideas of the small child. The lecturer, Miss Isabel Rhys of the Manchester High school, contributed incidentally an account of an experiment of her own. She gave her class of about 80 very young children five minutes to think of the most beautiful thing they ever saw and at the end of that time recorded their answers. The human element was entirely ignored, not one of them referring to any beautiful face. Five children mentioned the moon and stars, one stipulating that it must be the full moon; two the sun and one the setting sun. Two chose flowers, two certain scenery, two birds and two—both of them lazy—fell back upon the last object lesson—viz, starfish and sponge. The following joys forever received one vote each: The snow, the rain, a butterfly, the union jack, a tiger's skin, salt, silver and gold, barracks and brooches and pink silk.

In some cases a revision was desired the next day. The girl who at first approved the rain wished afterward to change it for a house with snow dropping from it, a little street in front and a postoffice at the end. The boy who admired barracks next day preferred Haddon Hall. Another boy, who at first suggested a ship with sails, withdrew this in favor of a steamer, which he thought was nicer because of the smoke. Second thoughts were an improvement in the case of another, whose first choice of a steam engine (with the qualification, however, that it was running along in the sunshine) was withdrawn for a country scene he remembered, where there was a stream with golden bracken and the sun shining upon it. The children who were thus interrogated were not city arabs, but came from well to do homes. Yet one of them actually said that the most beautiful thing she had ever seen was a little toy house, "where a woman was sitting by the window and a man coming up to the door, and the woman wouldn't let the man in because he was drunk." A little boy who had been taken to many beautiful places most preferred a glass ball which, when shaken, produced the appearance of a snowstorm inside it, and a girl who had lived for three years under the shadows of one of our noblest cathedrals set in the first place a monkey at the zoo.—*Westminster Gazette.*

The Cause of Confusion.

"Isn't it strange the way people make mountains out of molehills?"

"Oh, I don't know. When you aren't big enough to see over them, there isn't much difference." Chicago Journal.

Sweet Sympathy.

Mrs. Dasher—There's a terrible scandal about me in the papers.

Mrs. Flasher—I wonder how they got hold of it?—Brooklyn Life.

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidney, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retension of water and pain. In passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure, this is your remedy. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C., corner of Front and Market streets. †

Bad management keeps more people in poor circumstances than any other one cause. To be successful one must look ahead and plan ahead so that when a favorable opportunity presents itself he is ready to take advantage of it. A little forethought will also save much expense and valuable time. A prudent and careful man will keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house; the shiftless fellow will wait until necessity compels it and then ruin his best horse going for a doctor and have a big doctor bill to pay, besides; one pays out 25 cents, the other is out a hundred dollars, and then wonders why his neighbor is getting richer while he he is getting poorer. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

ONE OF THE BOWIES.

HIS MOTHER SAID, "JIM NEVER DIED WITH A WOUND IN HIS BACK."

How the Famous Fighter Once Protected a Preacher and Aided the First Protestant Church In Texas—One of the Desperate Trio In the Alamo.

One fine summer morning in 1833—the year that Santa Anna seized the presidency of the new republic of Mexico—a small party of horsemen crossed the Sabine river about 60 miles from its mouth and entered Texas territory. Most of them were clad in buckskin and armed with rifle, pistol and knife—a rough, determined looking crowd, with two notable exceptions, one clean shaven, dark skinned, with a bright, restless eye that scanned the woods constantly, as if in search of an enemy, and the other a small, mild mannered man, whose general appearance betokened the preacher. These two were riding in front, talking earnestly of the convention which had just been held at San Felipe de Austin and of the possibility that Texas might one day become an independent state. Suddenly some one in the party behind them started a song with a memorable chorus:

When other states reject us,
This is the one that always takes us.

From that jingling rhyme some derive the name "Texas." Certain it is that this great, new land took in and sheltered many a fugitive "who left his country for his country's good." That prince of pirates Lafitte had sailed away from Galveston ten years before, and his thousand freebooters were scattered to the four winds, but crowds of adventurers from all parts of the world were pouring in, with many of the better class, to swell the tide of Texas immigration.

The little band jogged on and finally reached the municipality of San Augustine, then a mere collection of rude log huts, with one or two adobe structures built by Spanish missionaries. Here the preacher posted a notice that the Rev. Henry Stephenson of the Methodist denomination would hold a meeting in the evening. At the hour named the house was crowded to overflowing with rough, desperate men, all armed and ready for any fun or fray that might arise on such a novel occasion. The minister gave out a hymn, and it was sung with spirit. Then came the text, but not another word would the crowd hear. They hooted and yelled, shot off their pistols, crowed and brayed in derision. The tumult was deafening. The quiet little preacher stood his ground bravely, though in his heart wishing he were well out of it. With difficulty his traveling companion forced his way to the front, still carrying his rifle, and a huge knife in his belt. The wild cheer that broke from the crowd sounded in the ears of the preacher, now thoroughly alarmed, like the howls of a pack of wolves or the yells of Indians hungry for scalps. But instead of jumping upon him this strange man, with restless eyes flashing and long black hair streaming over his shoulders, jumped on a bench, and, throwing his hat to the ground, shouted in a stentorian voice: "Men, this man has come to preach to you! You need preaching to, and I'll be —— if he shan't preach to you! The next man who disturbs him shall fight me. My name is Jim Bowie!"

The effect was magical. With quiet, respectful attention the rough audience listened to the sermon, joined heartily in the closing hymn, and not a few persons came up to shake hands with the little man and apologize for the rough reception they had given him. A month later at the first camp meeting ever held in Texas, some of them became members of the church, and in 1838 the cornerstone of the first Protestant house of worship in the republic was laid in San Augustine.

The man whose timely aid proved so effective was Colonel James Bowie, and the knife in his belt was the noted "bowie knife," given to him by his brother, Rezin P. Bowie. It was made of a large file, strong, of admirable temper, and gave its name to a family of terrible weapons not yet extinct. Crockett met Bowie for the first time in the Alamo, and he writes in his journal: "While we were conversing Colonel Bowie had occasion to draw his famous knife, and I wish I may be shot if the bare sight of it wasn't enough to give a man of a squeamish stomach the colic. He saw I was admiring it and said he, 'Colonel, you might tickle a fellow's ribs a long time with this before you'd make him laugh.'"

Brave, generous, determined and enterprising, James Bowie sought adventure for its hazards, and he was naturally among the first to take up arms for Texas independence. Three more desperate men were never brought together than Travis, Crockett and Bowie as they took their last stand within the walls of the Alamo. Sick and helpless in bed on that last terrible day, Jim Bowie died fighting. As a Mexican ran forward to kill him he roused himself by a supreme effort, caught his assailant by the hair, plunged the fatal knife into his heart and fell back dead.

When the story of his death was told to his old mother in Louisiana, she said, "I am sure Jim never died with a wound in his back," and with a quiet smile turned again to her household duties.—Huntsville (Tex.) Prison Bulletin.

TYPICAL EGYPTIAN VILLAGE.

Huts of Sun Dried Mud, Without Ventilation and Full of Vermin.

R. Talbot Kelly, the English artist, has written for The Century an article entitled "An Artist Among the Fellaheen." Mr. Kelly says of a typical Egyptian village:

Built entirely of sun dried mud, the small, low huts, from considerations of economy and space, join one another whenever possible. Narrow and tortuous lanes, left at haphazard, form the only thoroughfares, in which at first appears to be a huge mound of mud, surmounted by heaps of cotton and durra stalks, which serve the dual purpose of thatch and fuel. Many of these lanes are mere culs-de-sac, ending abruptly in a neighbor's courtyard and forcing one to retrace his steps and try again. Experience has taught me that it is never wise to assume that the streets lead in the direction at first suggested. It is often safer to start the other way and trust to the winding of the path to bring one out somewhere near the desired spot.

As a rule, the villages have the appearance of fortifications, the crumbly walls being frequently without doors or windows, and the lanes of the village terminating in massive wooden doors, which are usually closed at nightfall and guarded on the inside by the village guffrah, or night watchmen.

Each "house" has usually one door, opening into the lane, small and low, and the few windows, if provided at all, are merely slits in the mud wall, innocent of glass or shutter, but ornamented with a lattice of split bamboo, placed crosswise during building. Ventilation there is virtually none, the smoke of the fire of dung or cornocbs finding its egress by the door and well nigh choking the inhabitants, which include not only the family, but chickens, turkeys, pigeons, goats and whatever live stock the inhabitants possess.

Every effort to exclude air seems to be made, the houses being too low to feel the breezes, and the streets too narrow to allow of any air circulation. The roofs, covered with piles of rubbish for fuel, afford accommodation for a second installment of goats, pigeons, cats, and especially dogs. One wonders how life can be supported in such conditions, yet the people are well conditioned and healthy, living their lives in the fields and returning to their houses only to eat and sleep. Insect life naturally abounds; the Egyptian flea particularly being a prodigy of manly vigor and activity, but the fellah has a hide like a gamoos (the Egyptian buffalo), and even travelers like myself eventually become impervious to its onslaught. Outside the village and almost at their very doors the filth and offal of the place are deposited, resulting in the development of that plague peculiar to Egyptian life—"flies"—disgusting, but very necessary as scavengers, without which and the equally valuable rat these villages would quickly become uninhabitable.

Courage, like cowardice, is undoubtedly contagious, but some persons are not liable to catch it.—George D. Prentice.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

CLIMATE NOT CHANGING.

Why the "Oldest Inhabitant's" View Cannot Be Depended Upon.

A correspondent in Northfield, Mass., desires our opinion on the question: "Were the winters of 50 or 75 years ago much colder or were the snowfalls deeper than at present? The opinion is widely held that the winters were colder and the snowfalls deeper, but I can find nothing to warrant the belief except that in the first part of the century a much larger percentage of the population lived in the hill towns or in the interior, which are both colder than the valley or the coast towns."

On the general question as to appreciable changes in climate the editor's opinion is that there has been no such change in any respect whatever so far as meteorology proper is concerned. If we divide our records of the weather recorded in North America since the days of Columbus into two periods—viz, before and after the year 1800—we shall find that every peculiarity, such as remarkable storms, winds, rains, floods, frosts, etc., recorded in the current century can be matched by a corresponding remarkable event before the year 1800. The popular impressions alluded to by our correspondent result almost entirely from the imperfections of our records and especially of our memories. There is a large class of persons whose habits of thought are so crude that when they experience any very remarkable weather they jump to the conclusion that the climate has changed, forgetting that they themselves have had such a limited personal experience that they are not fair judges of the weather over the whole country or of the climate of a century.

Our correspondent seems to suggest that a certain change in the habits of the people, such as the removal from the interior to the coast or from forests to prairies, or from country or city, or vice versa, will partly account for widespread errors in respect to the climate. The suggestion is excellent, but the editor would be inclined to interpret the phenomenon somewhat differently. The general movement of the population in the past century has been from the Atlantic states westward, and from the country to the city, or quite opposite to the movement suggested by our correspondent. In fact, we find no real agreement in the so called popular traditions with regard to the weather. We have met with quite as many persons who think the winters are more severe as with those who think the winters are less severe than formerly. Everything seems to depend upon how and where the "oldest inhabitant" lived when he was a boy as compared with his present condition. The average climate of New England so far as the weather is concerned has not appreciably changed since the days when her oldest forest trees were young saplings, and that carries us back nearly 500 years.—Professor Cleveland Abbe in Monthly Weather Review.

A Clever Trick.

It certainly looks like it, but there is really no trick about it. Anybody can try it who has Lame Back and Weak Kidneys, Malaria or nervous troubles. We mean he can cure himself right away by taking Electric Bitters. This medicine tones up the whole system, acts as a stimulant to Liver and Kidneys, and is a blood purifier and nerve tonic. It cures Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, Sleeplessness and Melancholy. It is purely vegetable, a mild laxative, and restores the system to its natural vigor. Try Electric Bitters and be convinced that they are a miracle worker. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50 cents a bottle at R. R. BELLAMY'S drug store. †

I was seriously affected with a cough for several years, and last Fall had a more severe cough than ever before. I have used many remedies without receiving much relief, and being recommended to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy by a friend who, knowing me to be a poor widow, gave it to me, I tried it, and with the most gratifying results. The first bottle relieved me very much and the second bottle has absolutely cured me. I have not had as good health for twenty years. Respectfully, MRS. MARY A. BEARD, Claremont, Ark. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

Wholesale Prices Current.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

BAGGING—			
2 ℔ Jute		@	6½
Standard		@	7
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℔ ℔	12	@	14
Sides ℔ ℔		@	8
Shoulders ℔ ℔	7	@	7½
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔ ℔	6½@	@	6¼
Shoulders ℔ ℔		@	6¼
BARRELS-Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 10
New New Mork, each		@	1 20
New City, each		@	1 10
BREESWAX ℔ ℔		@	22
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ℔ M	5 00	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ℔ ℔	15	@	18
Northern	18	@	25
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks		@	53
Virginia Meal		@	53
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle	80	@	85
CANDLES—℔ ℔			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	8	@	11
CHEESE—℔ ℔			
Northern Factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream		@	11
State	10½@	@	12
COFFEE—℔ ℔			
Laguyra	12	@	16
Rio	8	@	10
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard		@	5½
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18	@	85
EGGS—℔ dozen		@	10
FISH—			
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	@	25 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ half-bbl	11 00	@	13 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ℔ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ half-bbl	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℔ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel		@	3 50
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel		@	6 50
N. C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	5	@	10
Extra	4 35	@	4 50
FLOUR—℔ ℔			
Low grade	4 00	@	4 25
Choice	5 25	@	5 50
Straight		@	6 00
First Patent		@	7 00
GLUE—℔ ℔	7½@	@	8¼
GRAIN—℔ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bgs—White		@	54
Car load, in bags—White		@	53
Oats, from store		@	42½
Oats, Best Proof		@	45
Cow Peas		@	90
HIDES—℔ ℔			
Green		@	8
Dry		@	19
HAY, ℔ 100 ℔—			
Clover Hay	80	@	85
Rice Straw		@	50
Eastern		@	90
Western		@	90
North River		@	85
HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔	1½@	@	3
LARD, ℔ ℔—			
Northern	7½@	@	7¾
North Carolina	6	@	10½
LIME, ℔ barrel	1 15	@	1 35
LUMBER (city sawed) ℔ M ft—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough-edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, com'n	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—			
Barbadoes, in hogshead		@	26
Barbadoes in barrels		@	28
Porto Rico, in hogsheads		@	27
Porto Rico, in barrels		@	28
Sugar-House, in hogsheads	12	@	14
Sugar-House, in barrels	14	@	15
Syrup, in barrels	12	@	15
NAILS ℔ keg, Cut, 60d basis	1 40	@	1 50
PORK, ℔ barrel—			
City Mess	11 50	@	12 00
Rump		@	12 00
Prime		@	11 00
ROPE, ℔ ℔	10	@	12
SALT, ℔ sack Alum		@	1 10
Liverpool		@	70
Lisbon		@	
American		@	70
On 125 ℔ Sacks		@	85
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00	@	6 50
Common	1 40	@	2 25
Cypress Saps	2 50	@	3 50
SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Standard Gran'd	5¾@	@	5¾
Standard A		@	5¼
White Extra C		@	5
Extra C, Golden		@	4¾
C, Yellow		@	4¼
SOAP, ℔ ℔—Northern	3½@	@	4
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	6 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping		@	9 00
Mill, Prime		@	7 00
Mill, Fair	5 50	@	6 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	5 50
Inferior to Ordinary		@	3 00
SHINGLES, N. C. Cypress sawed ℔ M 5 2-4 heart	7 50	@	8 50
" Sap	5 00	@	6 00
5-2-4 Heart	4 50	@	5 00
" Sap	4 00	@	4 50
6-2-4 Heart	6 00	@	6 50
" Sap	5 00	@	5 50
TALLOW, ℔ ℔		@	4
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon—Northern	1 00	@	2 00
North Carolina	1 00	@	2 00
WOOL ℔ ℔—Unwashed	4	@	19

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, June 16.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Market firm at 24½ cents per gallon for machine-made casks and 24 cents for country casks.

ROSIN.—Market firm at $1.00 per bbl for Strained and $1.05 for Good Strained

TAR—Market firm at $1.25 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at $1.00 per barrel for Hard, $1.60 for Dip, and $1.70 for Virgin.

Quotations same day last year.—Spirits turpentine, steady, 24¼, 24¼c; rosin steady 1.25, $1.30; tar quiet and steady, $1.00; crude turpentine firm, $1.30, $1.80, $1.90.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits turpentine	176
Rosin	597
Tar	129
Crude turpentine	101

Receipts same day last year—281 casks spirits turpentine, 489 bbls rosin, 132 bbls tar, 68 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market steady on a basis of 6½c per pound for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	3 11-16 cts.	℔ lb
Good Ordinary	5	" "
Low Middling	5 11-16	" "
Middling	6¼	" "
Good Middling	6¾	" "

Same day last year, middling 7½c.

Receipts—0 bales; same day last year, 0.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 60 to 65c per bushel of 28 pouuds; Extra Prime, 70c; Fancy, 75c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 70c; Fancy, 80c.

CORN—Firm; 55 to 57½ cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE.—$1.00 to 1.05 per bushel.

N. C. BACON.—Steady; hams, 8 to 9c per pound; shoulders, 6 to 7c; sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES.—Per thousand, five-inch, hearts and saps, $1.60 to 2.25;

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed -
Alx. Senna -
Rochelle Salts -
Anise Seed -
Peppermint -
Bi Carbonate Soda -
Worm Seed -
Clarified Sugar -
Wintergreen Flavor.

Aperfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 DOSES—35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Salt.

There are many interesting facts connected with salt which it is well sometimes to remember. To begin with the name itself, a curious fact is to be noted. Salt was formerly regarded as a compound resulting from the union of hydrochloric (or, as it used to be called, muriatic) acid and soda, and hence the generic term of salt was applied to all substances produced by the combination of a base with an acid.

Sir Humphry Davy, however, showed that during their action on each other both the acid and the alkali underwent decomposition, and that, while water is formed by the union of the oxygen of the alkali and the hydrogen of the acid, the sodium of the former combines with the chlorine of the latter to form chloride of sodium, and this term is the scientific designation of salt, which, paradoxical as it may seem, is not a salt. At one time nearly the whole of the salt used as food and for industrial purposes was obtained from the sea, and in many countries where the climate is dry and warm and which have a convenient seaboard a great quantity of salt is still obtained. In Portugal more than 250,000 tons are annually produced, and the same quantity approximately is obtained on the Atlantic and Mediterranean coasts of France. Spain has salt works in the Balearic islands, the bay of Cadiz and elsewhere, which turn out annually 300,000 tons, and even the small seaboard of Austria produces from 70,000 to 100,000 tons.—New York Ledger.

Hard to Tell.

Biggs—I can always tell a man that has been employed as a hotel clerk.

Diggs—My experience has been very much to the contrary.

Biggs—Indeed!

Diggs—Yes; I can never tell them anything. They think they know it all.—Chicago News.

In the PATHWAY

of the Expectant Mother dangers lurk, and should be avoided.

"Mother's Friend"

so prepares the system for the change taking place that the final hour is robbed of all Danger. Its use insures safety to the life of both mother and child, and makes child-birth easy and recovery more rapid.

"'Mother's Friend' is the greatest remedy ever put on the market, and all our customers praise it highly."
W. H. KING & CO., Whitewright, Tex.

Sent by express on receipt of price, $1 Per Bottle. Book "To Expectant Mothers" mailed free.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

je 20 tf Su fr we

FOR SALE.

Desirable Tract of Land

Situated on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad,

Three miles south of Jacksonville, N. C., contains 813 acres, of which 200 are cleared and will grow corn, cotton, peanuts and rice. Straw berries and four varieties of blackberries grow on it spontaneously. Soil also excellent for tobacco and potatoes.

The remaining 613 acres are well timbered with pine, ash, oak, hickory and juniper. Eight to ten thousand juniper poles can be cut from the wooded portion now.

Plantation bounded by navigable water for one and one-half miles. On the banks of the stream are reeds upon which one hundred cattle can feed themselves through the winter. TITLE IS CLEAR.

For further information, address
THE MORNING STAR,
Wilmington N. C.
my 23 tf

If It's Worth Printing the Twice-a-Week Courier-Journal Will Print It.

And Every Democrat, Every Republican, Every Man, Woman or Child who can read will want to read it.

THE TWICE-A-WEEK COURIER-JOURNAL is a Democratic paper, of six or eight pages, issued Wednesday and Saturday of each week. The Wednesday issue prints all the Clean News, and the Saturday issue prints Stories, Miscellany, Poetry, all matters of special interest in the home. It is edited by Henry Watterson.

Price $1.00 a Year.

You get 104 good papers, of six or eight pages each, for $1—LESS THAN ONE CENT A PAPER.

USEFUL PREMIUMS

Are given Club Raisers, and good-paying commissions are allowed agents.

Daily Courier-Journrl, 1 year...$6.00
Daily and Sunday, 1 year......... 8.00
Sunday alone, 1 yea............... 2.00
jan 1 tf

Trade Mark

BIG G

CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.
THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

CURE YOURSELF!

Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous.

Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

Price $1.00

ACQUIRE BRAVERY.

Old Soldier Tells How to Overcome Inherent Cowardice.

"I would like to let young men know," said an old soldier, "that bravery, like almost any other attribute, can be acquired. I would like to let them know this because there are some poor fellows who are brought into the world with a timid nature that causes them much suffering. While having an admiration for brave men, they feel that they are cowards, and, accustoming themselves to this belief, they never attempt to fight against their weakness. Do you know I really believe that most of the noted brave men of the world have become brave simply by systematically overcoming cowardice. Did not Lannes, Napoleon's most dashing general, say, 'The man who says he never felt fear is a poltroon and a liar?' But, while Lannes thus acknowledged to the sensation of fear, he never allowed himself to show it, and that is the point. Moreover, by practice such things become easy. Now, if there is any young man who is a coward and wishes to become brave, let me say this to him: Make up your mind first of all that it is much preferable to suffer death than to be trampled upon or humiliated. From what you have experienced you know the disgust, the suffering, acute and degrading, that results when you back down in an unmanly fashion. Say this, then—I much prefer to die than to experience such feelings again. Impress it upon your mind, and then, as a test to your spirit, force yourself to face those things that you have been avoiding from fright. If a man has been overawing you, bluffing you, in plain terms lay for him deliberately, bluff him back double, and if he wishes to fight throw yourself upon him with a vim and punch hard. He cannot do more than kill you, and, as you have made up your mind that it is better to die than to submit to humiliation, your death, as it were, is a thing already programmed. And if you whip him the sensation is very agreeable and frees you from any further fears of falling a victim to cowardice."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

FLOWER VIEWING IN JAPAN.

A National Custom to Make Family Excursions In Blossom Time.

Miss Ida Tigner Hodnett writes of "The Little Japanese at Home" in St. Nicholas. Miss Hodnett says:

It is one of the national customs to go out on excursions, in parties of two or three families, to view the flowering trees and plants in their season. The Japanese love all flowers, but prefer those to which they look up—the flowers of trees. They visit the plum blossoms in February or early March; the cherry, especially beloved, in April; the lotus in July, azaleas during the summer, chrysanthemums in the autumn and camellias in December. In the pleasure grounds connected with every temple there are always magnificent collections of flowers. An expedition especially to see the flowers is called a hanami, or flower view.

The bank of the Sumida river, which crosses the city of Tokyo, is covered with cherry trees. These give a pleasant shade, and the spot is a favorite promenade for the citizens all the year round, but in time of "cherry bloom" the crowds that throng the avenue are larger than ever. It is crowded on moonlight nights and also when the snow lies freshly fallen.

Being fully alive to the beauty of their country, wherever there is a point from which a picturesque view may be obtained the Japanese will build a pavilion, or a teahouse, or some similar place of repose, from which the eyes may feast on the lovely landscape. In the family picnics or excursions, which are frequent, some place of beautiful situation from which there is a good view either of land or sea is always selected.

These expeditions are not discontinued even when the cold of winter comes. Snow scenes are greatly enjoyed, and when the freshly fallen snow is lying on the ground numerous parties are seen at points commanding a fine view. The children are never excluded, but accompany their elders on all such occasions.

An Egyptian Village.

"An Artist Among the Fellaheen" is the title of an article in The Century by R. Talbot Kelly, the English artist. Mr. Kelly says:

The country about Kahboona is, I think, the most beautiful in Egypt. Being the center of the date growing industry, large groves of palms are so numerous as to be almost one continuous forest, broken here and there by small open patches of bercime and vegetables, principally beans, the fragrance of which in the early spring is delicious and, under the hot sun and with the drowsy hum of the wild bees, makes one long to lie in the shade of the trees and dream forever. The town itself is buried in the midst of a particularly dense grove, and on one side is the usual birkeh, or pool of infiltrated water, common to all villages, and meaning so much illness and epidemic among the people. These birkeh are formed by the excavation of the mud with which the houses are built, and, filling with water, they usually become open cesspools into which all the filth of the village percolates, breeding millions of mosquitoes as well as malaria. As if this were not enough, the village cemetery was placed on the brink of the pool, the graves being below the water level, and I actually saw women drawing water from the pool for domestic use! Needless to say, I touched no water in this village, except that which my own men brought from a distance.

Explained at Last.

Small Boy—Pa, why does that young man wear an eyeglass on only one eye?

Pa—So he can use the other eye to see with.—New York Weekly.

The yearly consumption of sugar in the United States is about 2,000,000 tons, or 4,000,000,000 pounds, which is equivalent to about 60 pounds for every man, woman and child in the country. The quantity of salt consumed is about 1,000,000 tons, or 2,000,000 pounds less than the weight of the sugar used.

BOOTS AND MANNERS.

IS IT THE PROPER THING TO GET A SHINE IN A PUBLIC PLACE?

How Far May One Go Out of Doors In Sprucing Himself Up?—How Hair Splitting Etiquette May Clash With Democratic Institutions.

A question of deep philosophical and social import is herewith submitted:

To the Editor of The Sun:

SIR—As we look to The Sun for our best examples of English we naturally turn to it to settle a question of manners. The practice of having one's boots blackened in public—is it a breach of good manners? Aside from the question of an occasional necessity, does the universal custom stamp it as a gentlemanly habit? ARGUMENT.

This is a difficult inquiry, and perhaps it ought to be answered by a council representing all the interests affected, the council to be assisted by a board of arbiters of the elegancies, sitting without vote. The conventional opinion is that it is not correct to have one's boots blacked out of doors. We have never seen the grounds of this opinion set forth, but presumably the argument of the orthodox school is that the toilet of the boots, as a part of the general toilet, ought to be made within doors and not coram populo (in the presence of a crowd). You don't wash your face or comb your hair on the streets.

This argument is not convincing. There are extensive regions where you do and have to wash at the pump out of doors. Russian officers and many other eminent personages, military and civil, are continually combing themselves in public. The strictest martinet among us would not hesitate to tie or rearrange his cravat in public. If the cravat, a necessary article of apparel save among certain statesmen and friends of man, may be made sprucer out of doors, why may not the boots? Carried to an extreme, the orthodox opinion would forbid a man to pick a thread off his coat or smooth the tresses of his hair out of doors. Can a man button his coat in the street? If so, why so? Should not a rigid etiquette forbid an act which may be described, like the blacking of the boots, as one of external or superficial toilet?

It may be urged that analogy doesn't apply to these mysteries of custom; that the rule exists and has no need of justification. We summon example, then. We have seen a prince of historic name, authenticity guaranteed, a prince with a genealogical tree which few but members of the order of the Crown could hope to shin up. Even such a prince have we seen having his boots, shoes or gaiters polished at a common corner stand in this town. In the language of the contemporary classics, "he had the price of a shine," and he paid it like a little prince, and no doubt he believed that he was showing a graceful compliance with the customs of the country.

Still, we have but touched the bell of the mystery. We have not entered into the inner shrine. Let us go in, slamming the door in the faces of the narrow minded.

Of itself there is nothing moral or immoral in having one's boots blacked in public. It is an action indifferent. Objection: The majority of bootblack shops are in front of barrooms. Answer: It is better to be outside than inside of a barroom.

Thousands of artists are now employed in painting boots and shoes in the open air or in public places. To take away from them their means of livelihood would be to displace a large amount of labor, produce suffering and trouble. To this it may be objected that if these diligent and frugal artists are not checked they will soon own the town. Well, somebody must own it.

Does it offend the sense of beauty and harmony of things to have one's boots blacked in public? Answer: It depends upon the feet. The artist always does his best. Don't blame him, but sarcastic nature. For our own part we don't hesitate to say that to look upon a man who wears a tall hat or "slicky," brilliant kid gloves and other apparel rich and rare, to look upon him as he has his shoes keyed up to the rest of him, fills us and should fill every other reasonable passerby with a new sense of the imperious demand for the beautiful. In the education of the beauty sense of the young this public polishing must have a great part.

Formerly "guests" at hotels used to put out the boots at the door of their rooms before going to bed and dumb servitors blackened the same. We understand that in most hotels and taverns the public blacking stand has driven the custom out. You take the public chair if you have no private and luxurious retainers. You may lose some dignity, but at least nobody will steal your shoes.

Yet there are delicate spirits averse to publicity and with a passion for etiquette. Them we need not advise to shun the public polisher. Their shoes should be polished in secret. If they are of a frugal mind and not averse to exercise, they can do the polishing themselves. Honest labor wears a lovely face. And even sturdier natures must be shackled to some extent by a dread of publicity. You may be bold as a lion and yet not care to have your bishop see you eating peanuts. And it may be inconvenient sometimes to be seen in the chair of shine by haughty acquaintances. The tender souled may seek some place remote from their habitual route. One may not care to have the final splendors of one's toilet witnessed, perhaps giggled at, by "lady friends," but in a democratic government people are supposed to have the right to do as they please, subject to the law and so long as they hurt nobody else. The public blacking stand is a democratic institution, although not a free institution.—New York Sun.

Beecher's Retort.

When Henry Ward Beecher was in Indianapolis, says The Sentinel, there was a store where the different ministers used to drop in to hear the news and try each other's metal with a joke. No matter how sharp the hit was, it was always given and taken in a friendly spirit.

On one occasion Mr. Beecher, while riding to one of the stations of his mission, was thrown over his horse's head in crossing a river and was thoroughly soaked. The incident, of course, furnished talk for the habitues of the store, and when he made his appearance the next day he was greeted by his good friend, the Baptist minister:

"Oh, ho, Beecher! Glad to see you. I thought you'd have come into our ways at last. You've been immersed, I hear. You are as good as any of us now."

A general laugh followed this sally.

"Pooh, pooh!" was the ready response. "My immersion was a different thing from that of your converts. You see, I was immersed by a horse, not by an ass."

A chorus proclaimed that Beecher got the best of the joke after all.

The Methodist preacher once said to him:

"Well, now, Brother Beecher, what have you against Methodist doctrines?"

"Nothing, only that your converts will practice them."

"Practice them?"

"Yes; you preach falling from grace, and your converts are always doing it with a vengeance."

Believed Himself Invisible.

The first Lord Lytton was certainly daft. One morning while he was entertaining a large company at his country seat the guests were assembled at breakfast in the great hall, when their host came in in an old dressing gown, poured out a cup of tea and disappeared without uttering a word to any one. Arthur Russell expressed his surprise to his next neighbor, who said:

"He believes himself to be invisible."

And, sure enough, in a little time he appeared in his usual dress and saluted his friends as if he had not seen them since the previous night.—Argonaut.

Seemed Incomprehensible.

Mrs. Somer—What delicately constructed things these big steamships are!

Mr. Somer—Why do you say that?

Mrs. Somer—Just think of the breaking of a screw disabling the whole ship.—Philadelphia North American.

Among the numerous superstitions of the Cossacks there is none stronger than the belief that they will enter heaven in a better state if they are personally clean at the time they are killed.

In the manufacture of knives the division of labor has been carried to such an extent that one knife is handled by 70 different artisans from the moment the blade is forged until the instrument is finished and ready for the market.

HE WAS ABSENTMINDED.

How Ex-Senator Ransom Was Once Extricated From Abstraction.

Former Minister to Mexico Ransom was at the house one day talking about his experiences in Mexico. After the minister left the cloakroom one of the members said:

"Did you ever talk to the minister when his mind has been occupied with business?" And without waiting for a reply the member continued: "I did. I met him soon after his return from Mexico, and after we shook hands he said:

"'How is your sister, Frank?'

"'She is well,' I replied.

"The minister's mind then returned to some business for five minutes, and then he said:

"'How is your sister, Frank?' And as before I replied that she was well. Five minutes later he raised his eyes from some papers and remarked:

"'Oh, Frank, how is your sister?' I thought the conversation was becoming rather monotonous, and to change it I answered that she was very ill.

"'Bless me, you don't say so! I am sorry to hear it, Frank.'

"He turned to his papers again for another five minutes, and hang me if he didn't turn around and say:

"'Frank, how is your sister?' At first I thought he was guying me, but, looking at him sharply, I realized he had forgotten the conversation, and I answered sadly, 'She is dead.'

"'Why, man, you don't mean it!' he exclaimed, jumping from his seat and extending his hand in a most sympathetic manner, adding: 'This is dreadful! When did it happen? Tell me all about it.'

"'Why,' I replied, 'I killed her just now. When I came in your office I told you she was well twice; then I told you she was very ill, and that didn't impress you. So for your benefit I have just killed her.'

"The old man looked at me for a moment and then replied:

"'You must pardon me, Frank. I was thinking about these papers.'"—Washington Times.

Millions Given Away.

It is certainly gratifying to the public to know of one concern in the land who are not afraid to be generous to the needy and suffering. The proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds have given away over ten million trial bottles of this great medicine, and have the satisfaction of knowing it has absolutely cured thousands of hopeless cases. Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs are surely cured by it. Call on R. R. BELLAMY, druggist, and get a trial bottle free. Regular size 50 cents and $1.00. Every bottle guaranteed, or price refunded. †

Mr. P. Ketcham, of Pike City, Cal., says: "During my brother's late sickness from sciatic rheumatism, Chamberlain's Pain Balm was the only remedy that gave him any relief." Many others have testified to the prompt relief from pain which this liniment affords. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

MAXTON BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,

Maxton N C.

DIRECTORS:

J. D. CROOM, Maxton.
ED. McRAE, Maxton.
J. B. SELLERS, Maxton.
G. B. PATTERSON, Maxton
R. W. LIVERMORE, Pates.
WM. H. BERNARD, Wilmington.
E. F. McRAE, Raemont.

The attention of investors in Wilmington is called to the fact that the average profits of the Six Series of Stock now in force in this Association have been about

Eleven Per Cent.

Initiation Fee, 25 cents per Share.
Subscriptions to Stock payable in weekly instalments of 25 cents per Share.
The management is prudent and economical, as is shown by the fact that the Association has sustained no losses, and its annual expenses, including taxes, are only about Two Hundred Dollars.

J. D. CROOM, President.
W. B. HARKER, Secretary. jan 1 tf

SEASHORE HOTEL,

WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH N. C.

GEORGE CAMPBELL, Proprietor.
R. E. CRAWFORD, Manager.

Open for the Season.

New and beautiful building sprinkled by the spray of Old Ocean and yet twenty miles away from slightest danger by invasion. New and handsome furnishings with all modern conveniences. CUISINE up to highest standard of excellence. Drinking water furnished by artesian well. Daily concerts by Hotel Orchestra. Come to Wrightsville Sound for cooling summer breezes and matchless view of Atlantic Ocean
je 2 tf

For Stock.

Hay, Oats, Corn, Peas,

Bran and Wheat Meadlings,
Sugars, Coffee, Flour, Molasses
&c., &c.

HALL & PEARSALL,
Nutt and Mulberry streets.
my 7 tf

FRANK H. STEDMAN,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Fire AND Tornado Insurance

YOUR BUSINESS IS SOLICITED AND

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

OFFICE AT

Southwest corner of Front and Chesnut Sts
de 3 tf

Wilmington Seacoast R. R.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JUNE 1ST, 1898.

Leave Wilmington daily, except Sundays, 6.30 and 10.10 A. M.; 2.30, 5.00 and 7.15 P. M. Sunday, 10.10 A. M. and 2.30 P. M.

Leave Ocean View daily, except Sundays, at 7.30 and 11.30 A. M.; 3.45, 6.00 and 10 P. M. Sunday, 11.30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

Freight will be carried on the 10.10 A. M. and 5 P. M. trains only, except vegetables and meats on the 6.30 A. M. No goods will be received unless accompanied by a way bill and freight prepaid.

GEO. R. FRENCH, President.
R. O. GRANT Superintendent. my 31 tf

HOTEL STEWART.

Rates $2.00 Per Day,
According to Location.

West Centre St., opposite R. R. Ticket Office.
feb 25tf Goldsboro, N. C.

ICE, ICE, ICE,

In Any Quantity From 10 POUNDS TO 100 TONS.

Careful Personal Attention Given All Orders.

Wm. E. Worth & Co.

Bell Telephone 94. Inter-State 146.
my 12 tf

The Morning Star.

THE OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN NORTH CAROLINA.

CHEAPEST DAILY OF ITS CLASS.

Note the following Reduced Rates of Subscription:

One Year, by Mail,	$5.00
Six Months, by Mail,	2.50
Three Months, by Mail,	1.25
Two Months, by Mail,	1.00
One Month, by Mail,	.50

DELIVERED, BY CARRIERS, TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS AT 45 CENTS PER MONTH.

Address,

WM. H. BERNARD,
Editor and Proprietor,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Statement of Atlantic National Bank, Wilmington, N. C.

At the close of Business May 5th, 1898, Condensed from Report to Comptroller.

RESOURCES.			LIABILITIES.		
Loans		$534,022 29	Capital		$125,000 00
Overdrafts		57 27	Surplus	$60,000 00	
U. S. 4 per cent. Bonds (at par)		40,100 00	Undivided profits	18,597 06—	78,597 06
Banking House and Fixtures		10,000 00	Circulation		36,000 00
Due from other Banks	$173,132 12		Total Deposits		622,033 04
Cash on hand	104,318 42—	277,450 54			
Total		$861,630 10	Total		$816,630 10

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT:

	May 5, '96.	May 5, '97.	May 5, 98.
Total Deposits	$545,000	$556,000	$662,000
Surplus and Net Profits	57,600	68,700	78,500
Bills Payable and Re discounts	NONE.	NONE.	NONE.

Dividends paid—6 per cent. per annnm.

Last Instalment of Capital paid in October, 1892. my 13 tf

BUY A CAMERA.

Photography Affords a Never-Ending Source of Enjoyment

Now is the season to buy. Sole dealers in Eastman's Kodaks, all style Premas, Photographers' Accessories, etc.

Hammocks, All Sizes, Colors and Styles.
Croquet Sets, Japanese Porch Curtains,
Base Ball Supplies and Sporting Goods.

See the Wernicke Elastic Book Cases. "Always complete but never finished." Something new every day at

C. W. YATES & CO.

je 12 tf

BARBADOES MOLASSES

Of Our Own Importation
Now on Hand and
New Crop to Arrive.

We carry all grades, styles and prices.

THE WORTH COMPANY

ap 7 tf

Don't Go It Blind

And Send Your Prescriptions to Any Druggist. When it Comes to

Filling Prescriptions

Remember any old thing will NOT do.

Inquire if the man who fills your prescriptions is a Registered Pharmacist. Then ask yourself if he is careful, conscientious and painstaking. When you have settled all this, you will send your prescriptions to

J. HICKS BUNTING,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
Y. M. C. A. Building,
my 30 tf Wilmington, N. C.

22 1-2 Cts

For the Very Best

TABLE BUTTER.

We get it fresh on every steamer and keep it on ice.

Pure Leaf Lard 7½ Cents.
Granulated Sugar 6 Cents.

THE KING GROCERY CO.
B. F. KING, MANAGER,
'Phone 387, Fourth Street Bridge.
je 7 tf

New Series.

The first instalment of the Tenth Series of the N. C. Home Building Association is payable on Saturday, July 2nd, at office in Seaboard Air Line Building, Front street

FRANK H. STEDMAN,
Secretary and Treasurer
je 8 tf

Jackson Springs Hotel.

Read Carefully what the Rev. Dr. C. S. Blackwell, Corresponding Secretary of the Baptist Young People's Union of the South, says:

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.,
Nov. 12, 1897.

H. E. Thompson, West End, N. C.:

DEAR SIR:—A month ago you sent me a box of the Jackson Springs Water—twelve bottles. You know how fearfully I was suffering with an acute bladder trouble some weeks before. When I reached home I found the water awaiting me. I have rested and drank that water. I am a new man—my old self practically; my appetite restored; and the tenderness in the bladder has disappeared. I think it is a wonderful water. I had been using for weeks before all sorts of lithia water, but the Jackson Springs Water went to the spot.

With profound gratitude, I am,
Yours, Respectfully, &c.,
CALVIN S. BLACKWELL.

The Doctor further says, it is "the best, I think, God has let run out of the earth for afflicted humanity."

This Water is unsurpassed for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Insomnia, Nervous Prostration, or any Kidney, Bladder or Stomach Trouble.

Packed for Shipping.

This valuable Water is packed for shipping purposes, one dozen half-gallon bottles to the case. It has permanently cured hundreds who have found it inconvenient to visit the Springs.

For prices and further particulars, address

H. E. THOMPSON,
my 12 tf West End, Moore Co., N. C.

Same Price,

19c a lb.

THE SAME ARTICLES.

Best Parched Laguyra, 19,
Parched Java, 19c.

Yours, for Genuine Bargains,

S. W. SANDERS,
je 16 tf AT THE UNLUCKY CORNER.

SEABOARD AIR LINE S.A.L. VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

Schedule in Effect May 29, 1898.

TO ALL POINTS

North, South and Southwest.

Train 41—Leaves Wilmington 3:20 p. m., leaves Lumberton 5:15 p.m., Pembroke 5:35 p. m., Maxton 6:12 p. m., Laurinburg 6:28 p. m., Hamlet 6.53 p. m., Wadesboro 8:11 p. m., Monroe 9:19 p. m., Charlotte 10:25 p. m. Connects at Monroe with train 41 for Atlanta, and and at Hamlet with train 403 for Portsmouth, Richmond, Washington and points North.

Train 41—Leaves Portsmouth 9:20 a. m., leaves Weldon 11:50 a. m., Raleigh 3:40 p. m., Sanford 5:05 p. m., Hamlet 6:56 p. m., Athens 3:43 a. m., and Atlanta 5:20 a. m.

Train 403—Leaves Washington 4:40 p. m., Richmond 8:56 p. m., Portsmouth 8:45 p. m., leaves Weldon 11:28 p. m., Raleigh 2:16 a. m., Sanford 3:33 a. m., Hamlet 5:07 a. m., Rockingham 5:23 a. m., Wadesboro 5:53 a. m., Monroe 6:43 a. m., Charlotte 7:50 a. m., Lincolnton 10:35 a. m., Shelby 11:27 a. m., Rutherfordton 12:50 noon, Athens 1:13 p. m., Atlanta 3:50 p. m.

Train 38—Leaves Atlanta 7:50 p. m., Athens 11:19 p. m., Monroe 6:05 a. m. Leaves Charlotte 5:10 a. m., Monroe 5:55 a. m., Wadesboro 7:01 a. m., Hamlet 8:00 a. m., Raleigh 11:25 a. m., Weldon 2:45 p. m.; arrive Portsmouth 5:20 p. m.

Train 38—Leaves Hamlet 8:30 a. m. Arrives Laurinburg 8:46 a. m., Maxton 9.05 a. m., Pembroke 9:31 a. m., Lumberton 9:53 a. m., Wilmington 12.05 noon.

Train 402—Leaves Atlanta 12:00 m. leaves Athens 3:13 p. m., Monroe 9:40 p. m. Leaves Rutherfordton 4:35 p. m., arrives Shelby 5:55 p. m., Lincolnton 6:55 p. m., Charlotte 8:28 p. m., Monroe 9:40 p. m., Wadesboro 10:51 p. m., Rockingham 11:15 p. m., Hamlet 11:15 p. m., Sanford 1:00 a. m., Raleigh 2:16 a. m., Weldon 4:55 a. m., Portsmouth 7:25 a. m., Richmond 8:00 a. m., Washington 12:31 noon.

Train 18—Leaves Hamlet 7:15 p. m., arrives Gibson 8:10 p. m. Returning, leaves Gibson 6:50 a. m., arrives Hamlet 7:40 a. m.

Train 17—Leaves Hamlet 8:40 a. m., arrives Cheraw 10:00 a. m. Returning, leaves Cheraw 5:00 p. m., arrives Hamlet 6:20 p. m.

All trains daily except Nos. 17 and 18.

Trains make immediate connections at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas, California, Mexico, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Macon, Florida.

For Tickets, Sleepers, etc., apply to
THOS. D. MEARES,
Gen'l Agent, Wilmington, N. C.
E. ST. JOHN,
Vice President and General Manager.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.
V. E. McBEE, Gen'l Superintendent.
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
General Offices Portsmouth Va. je 10 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R'y

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

Condensed Schedule.

In Effect May 26th, 1898.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2 DAILY.
Leave Wilmington	7 42 A. M.
Arrive Fayetteville	10 55 P. M.
Leave Fayetteville	11 08 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	11 12 "
Leave Sanford	12 32 P. M.
Leave Climax	2 29 "
Arrive Greensboro	3 00 "
Leave Greensboro	3 10 "
Leave Stokesdale	3 58 "
Leave Walnut Cove	4 29 "
Leave Rural Hall	4 57 "
Arrive Mt. Airy	6 25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1 DAILY.
Leave Mt. Airy	8 40 A. M.
Leave Rural Hall	10 04 "
Leave Walnut Cove	10 33 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 06 "
Arrive Greensboro	11 55 "
Leave Greensboro	12 13 P. M
Leave Climax	12 43 "
Leave Sanford	2 35 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	3 50 "
Arrive Fayetteville	3 53 "
Leave Fayetteville	4 05 "
Arrive Wilmington	7 10 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4. DAILY.
Leave Bennettsville	8,00 A. M
Arrive Maxton	9 08 "
Leave Maxton	9 07 "
Leave Red Springs	9 35 "
Leave Hope Mills	10 20 "
Arrive Fayetteville	10 40 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3. DAILY.
Leave Fayetteville	4 33 P. M.
Leave Hope Mills	4 52 "
Leave Red Springs	5 35 "
Arrive Maxton	6 09 "
Leave Maxton	6 15 "
Arrive Bennettsville	7 15 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16. Mixed Daily Ex Sunday.
Leave Ramseur	6 40 A. M.
Leave Climax	8 30 "
Arrive Greensboro	9 17 "
Leave Greensboro	9 35 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Madison	11 55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. Mixed Daily Ex Sunday
Leave Madison	12 30 P. M.
Leave Stokesdale	1 15 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 30 "
Leave Greensboro	3 00 "
Leave Climax	3 50 "
Arrive Ramseur	5 30 "

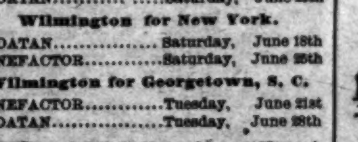
CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line, at Maxton with the Carolina Central Railroad, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Bowmore Railroad, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Gulf with the Durham and Charlotte Railroad at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk and Western Railway.

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager. W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
my 27 tf

The Clyde Steamship Co.

NEW YORK, WILMINGTON, N. C. AND Georgetown, S. C. Lines.



New York for Wilmington.
BENEFACTOR.......... Saturday, June 18th
CROATAN............. Saturday, June 25th

Wilmington for New York.
CROATAN.............. Saturday, June 18th
BENEFACTOR........... Saturday, June 25th

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.
BENEFACTOR............ Tuesday, June 21st
CROATAN............... Tuesday, June 28th

☞ Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For Freight or Passage apply to
H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt.,
Wilmington, N. C.
THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, Bowling Green N. Y. my 29 tf

HOOP IRON.

300 Bundles Hoop Iron.
50 Bundles Rivets.
40 Bags Java Rice.
25 Barrels Carolina Rice.
10 Boxes Lemons.
50 Boxes Oysters.
40 Boxes Pint Pickles.
75 Boxes Sardines.
45 Boxes Oysters.

W. B. Cooper,
je 5 tf 226 North Water street.

Lots for Sale

AT WALLACE, N. C., I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, June 28th, 1898, several Town Lots situated west of the W. & W. Railroad, on Main and Railroad streets, in the thrifty Town of Wallace, N. C., in the centre of the best Strawberry belt known. Terms easy.
je 4 tf P. BONEY.

D. O'CONNOR.

Real Estate Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

STORES, OFFICES AND DWELLINGS for rent.

Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms. Rents, Taxes and Insurance attended to promptly. Money loaned on improved city real estate. se 6 t

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

Schedule In Effect May 22, 1898

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTH BOUND

DAILY 9.35 A. M. — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.46 a. m., Warsaw 11.14 a. m., Goldsboro 12:05 a. m., Wilson 12:49 p. m., Rocky Mount 1:30 p. m., Tarboro 2:31 p. m., Weldon 3.25 p. m., Petersburg 5.24 p. m., Richmond 6:40 p. m., Norfolk 5.55 p. m., Washington 11:30 p. m., Baltimore 1:03 a. m., Philadelphia 3:50 a. m., New York 6:53 a. m., †Boston 3:00 p. m.

DAILY 7.15 P. M. — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8:55 p. m., Warsaw 9:10 p. m., Goldsboro 10:10 p. m., Wilson 11.06 p. m., †Tarboro 6:45 a. m., Rocky Mount 11:57 p. m., Weldon 1:48 a. m., †Norfolk 10:18 a. m., Petersburg 3:14 a. m., Richmond 4 a. m., Washington 7:41 a. m., Baltimore 9:03 a. m., Philadelphia 11:25 a. m., New York 2.03 p. m., Boston 9:00 p. m.

DAILY except Sunday 2.25 P. M. — No. 50—Passenger—Due Jacksonville 4:13 p. m., Newbern 5:40 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND.

DAILY 3.45 P. M. — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4:56 p. m., Chadbourn 5:38. p. m. Marion 6:34 p. m., Florence 7:15 p. m., Sumter 9:22 p. m., Columbia 10:50 p. m., Denmark 6:12 a. m., Augusta 7:55 a. m., Macon 11:15 a. m., Atlanta 12:35 p. m., Charleston 10:50 p. m., Savannah 1:50 a. m., Jacksonville 7:30 a. m., St. Augustine 10:30 a. m., Tampa 6:05 p. m.

ARRIALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.40 P. M. — No. 49—Passenger—Leave †Boston 1:03 p. m., *New York 9:00 p. m., Philadelphia 12:05 a m., Baltimore 2:50 a. m., Washington 4:30 a. m., Richmond 9:05 a. m., Petersburg 10:00 a. m., Norfolk 9:10 a. m., Weldon 11:50 a. m., Tarboro 12:29 p. m., Rocky Mount 1:10 p. m., Wilson 2:30 p. m., Goldsboro 3:05 p. m., Warsaw 2:59 p. m., Magnolia 4.12 p. m.

DAILY 9.30 A. M. — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 9:30 a. m., Philadelphia 12:09 p. m., Baltimore 2:25 p. m., Washington 3:46 p. m., Richmond 7:30 p. m., Petersburg 8:12 p. m., †Norfolk 2:20 p. m., Weldon 9:43 p. m., †Tarboro 6:00 p m., Rocky Mount 5:40 a. m. Leave Wilson 6:22 a. m., Goldsboro 7:01 a. m., Warsaw 7.53 a. m., Magnolia 8:05 a. m.

DAILY except Sunday 12.15 P. M. — No. 51—Passenger—Leave Newbern 9:00 a. m., Jacksonville 10:25 a. m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 12.20 P M — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 8:10 a. m., Sanford 3:07 p. m., Jacksonville 8:00 p. m., Savannah 1:45 a. m.. Charleston 6:33 a. m., Columbia 5.45 a. m., Atlanta 7:50 a. m., Macon 9:00 a. m., Augusta 2:30 p. m., Denmark 4:17 p. m., Sumter 6:06 a. m., Florence 8:55 a. m., Marion 9:34 a. m., Chadbourn 10:30 a. m., Lake Waccamaw 11:09 p. m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 4:15 p. m., Halifax 4:30 p. m.; arrive Scotland Neck 5:20 p. m., Greenville 6:57 p. m., Kinston 7:55 p. m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:50 a. m., Greenville 8:52 a. m.; arriving Halifax at 11:18 a. m., Weldon 11:33 a. m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8:20 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; arrive Parmele 9:10 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.; returning leaves Parmele 9:35 a. m. and 6.30 p. m.; arrives Washington 11:00 a. m. and 7:20 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 5:30 p. m.; Sunday 4:15 p. m.; arrives Plymouth 7:40 p. m. and 6:10 p. m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7:50 a. m. and Sunday 9:00 a. m.; arrive Tarboro 10:05 a. m. and 11:00 a. m.

Train on Midland N. C. Brench leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7:10 a. m.; arrive Smithfield, N. C., 8:30 a. m. Returning leaves Smithfied 9:00 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro 10:25 a. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p. m.; arrives Nashville 5.05 p. m., Spring Hope 5.30 p. m. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8.00 a. m., Nashville 8.35 a. m.; arrive Rocky Mount 9.05 a. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton, daily except Sunday, at 8.10 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. Returning, leave Clinton at 7.00 a. m. and 10.00 p. m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 9.05 a. m., arrive Latta 9.24 a. m., Dillon 9.35 a. m., Rowland 9.50 a. m. Returning, leaves Rowland 6.00 p. m.; arrives Dillon 6.20 p. m., Latta 6.35 p. m., Pee Dee 7.00 p. m., daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 9:25 a. m., Chadbourn 10:43 a. m.; arrive Conway 12:40 p. m.; leave Conway 2:45 p. m., Chadbourn 5:30 p. m.; arrive Hub 6:10 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6:05 p. m., Manning 6:35 p. m.; arrive Lane's 7:13 p. m.; leave Lane's 8:34 a. m., Manning 9:08 a. m.; arrive Sumter 9:37 a. m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lane's 9:30 a. m., 7:40 p. m.; arrive Georgetown 12:00 m., 9:00 p. m.; leave Georgetown 7:00 a. m.; 3:30 p. m.; arrive Lane's 8:25 a. m.; 5:55 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence daily except Sunday at 8:45 a. m.; arrive Darlington 9:18 a. m., Cheraw 10:30 a. m., Wadesboro 2:25 p. m.; leave Florence daily except Sunday at 8:25 p. m.; arrive Darlington 8.50 p. m., Hartsville —— p. m., Bennettsville 9:46 p. m., Gibson 10:10 p. m. Leave Florence Sunday only 8.50 a. m., arrive Darlington 9.20 a. m.

Leave Gibson daily except Sunday at 6:25 a. m., Bennettsville 6:49 a. m.; arrive Darlington 7:40 a. m. Leave Darlington 7:45 a. m.; arrive Florence 8:10 a. m. Leave Wadesboro daily except Sunday 3:00 p. m., Cheraw 5:15 p. m., Hartsville 2:15 a. m., Darlington 6.29 a. m.; arrive Florence 7:00 p. m. Leave Darlington Sunday only 7.50 a. m., arrive Florence 8.15 a. m.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2:17 p. m., 11:13 p. m.; arrive Selma 2.50 p. m., 11:58 p. m., Smithfield 3:02 p. m., Dunn 3:30 p. m., Fayetteville 4:25 p. m., 1:07 a. m., Rowland 6:00 p. m.; returning leave Rowland 9.50 a. m. Fayetteville 11:10 p. m., 10:35 p. m., Dunn 11:50 p. m., Smithfield 12:28 p. m., Selma 12:35 p. m. and 1:44 p. m., arrive Wilson 1:17 p. m., 12:19 a. m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad trains leave Sumter 4:29 a. m., Creston 5:17 a. m.; arrive Denmark 6:12 a. m. Returning leave Denmark 4:17 p. m., Creston 5:13 p. m., Sumter 6:33 p. m. Daily.

Pregnalls Branch train leaves Creston 5:45 a. m.; arrive Pregnalls 9:15 a. m. Returning, leaves Pregnalls 10:00 a. m.; arrives Creston 3:50 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

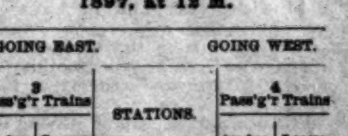
Bishopville Branch trains leave Elliot 11:10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; arrive Lucknow 1:00 p. m and 8:30 p. m. Returning, leave Lucknow 6:05 a. m. and 2:00 p. m.; arrive Elliot 8:25 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.

†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

H. M. EMERSON,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON Traffic Manager my 22 tf

Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad

Time Table No. 3.



To Take Effect Sunday, Nov. 28, 1897, at 12 M.

GOING EAST. 3 Pass'g'r Trains Arrive	Leave	STATIONS.	GOING WEST. 4 Pass'g'r Trains Arrive	Leave
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
....	3 40	Goldsboro	11 05	....
....	4 32	Kinston	10 12	....
5 35	5 45	Newbern	8 57	9 10
6 57	7 02	Morehead City	7 42	7 47
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 11.35 A. M., and with Southern Railway train West, leaving Goldsboro 2.00 P. M., and with W. & N. at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate points.

Train 3 connects with Southern Railway train, arriving at Goldsboro 3.00 P. M., and with W. & W. train from the North at 3.05 P. M. No. 1 train also connects with W. & N. for Wilmington and intermediate points.

jan 1 tf S. L. DILL, Sup't.

Skin Diseases.

For the speedy and permanent cure of tetter, salt rheum and eczema, Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment is without an equal. It relieves the itching and smarting almost instantly and its continued use effects a permanent cure. It also cures itch, barber's itch, scald head, sore nipples, itching piles, chapped hands, chronic sore eyes and granulated lids.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders for horses are the best tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. Price, 25 cents. Sold by

For sale by R. R. BELLAMY,
feb 1 tf Druggist.

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 1898.

PANIC AMONG THE TROOPS.

Three Thousand Horses and Mules Stampeded Through the Camp of Gen. Carpenter's Brigade.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—A special to the *Post* from Tampa says: "At 10 o'clock to-night 3,000 horses and mules broke from their corrals and stampeded through the camps of General Carpenter's brigade. It was so dark and the excitement was so great in the District of Columbia camp it was impossible to learn if any men were hurt. The panic among the men was terrible. Officers tried to get their companies into line, but the army of wild horses made that impossible. Many men began shooting at the excited animals, but this only excited them more. It seems impossible to stop the stampede to-night. The horses seemed to be attracted by the tents and they rushed through the brigade of three regiments and then back again, taking a different course each time. They have already destroyed many tents, kitchen and camping paraphernalia.

It is not known what started the animals on the wild rush. Taps had just sounded in all the camps and the bands had played their good nights. The men were hardly asleep when a loud crackling like the firing of gattling guns startled them. It was the breaking down of the corral fence, a high wooden affair. In the next moment the infuriated and panting horses rushed into the New York camp which was nearest the break in the fence. The rush sounded like a thunder storm. The New York camp's sentinels began to yell like mad, "Call out the guard!" "Call out the guard!" The guard hurried out, but it was useless, as the animals were then rushing over everything in their path. In half an hour the camps had been stampeded three times and there seemed to be no hope of driving the beasts away from the breach. Forty men were mounted by 11 o'clock and they were able to check the rush some little, or at least to steer the horses from the camp.

THE ATTITUDE OF GERMANY

Denial of Reported Intention of the Government to Abandon Neutrality in the Philippines Question.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

BERLIN, June 16.—The *Cologne Gazette* to-day publishes a note, understood to be semi-official, which reads as follows:

"According to trustworthy information all conjectures in the press and in political circles in Spain, which are being built on the supposed intention of Germany to abandon her neutrality in the Philippines question are entirely baseless. In Spanish official quarters the arrival of German men-of-war at Manila is regarded as perfectly neutral, for the great German interests there demand protection."

The correspondent here of the Associated Press is informed that there is no change and that no change is contemplated in Germany's attitude of neutrality. At the outbreak of the war Emperor William said he intended to adopt a strictly impartial course, adding that he would certainly not do anything to disturb the relations of commerce and blood between Germany and the United States, where so many Germans have found hospitable homes. This attitude, His Majesty, still adheres to, and he emphasized within the past few days that nothing will be done by Germany at Manila beyond protecting German subjects. The attitude of the German government, it was pointed out, must in no wise be judged by the hostility of the majority of the German press and people toward the United States.

LONDON, June 16.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Star* telegraphs from the German capital to-day as follows:

"The United States Embassy declares to me that the United States will not permit German troops to be landed in the Philippine islands. The Germans, the Americans add, have as little right to occupy any part of the Philippine islands as they have to occupy New York and Manila and the Philippine islands, they point out, are now and will remain United States territory."

IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Spanish Commander Reports Native Militia Deserting—The Situation at Manila Most Alarming.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

MADRID, June 16, 5 P. M.—The Bank of Spain has agreed to place 28,000 pesetal at the disposal of the treasury for war purposes.

A dispatch received here from the commander of the Vizcayas islands and Mindano, the latter the second largest island of the Philippine group, under date of June 11th, says that an envoy sent to Iloilo, island of Panay, with instructions to endeavor to communicate with Governor-General Augusti, failed in his mission. The messenger, the dispatch adds, found that the telegraph lines in the island of Luzon (of which Manila is the capital), had been cut by the insurgents and that the native militia were deserting by wholesale. The Vizcayas islands and the island of Mindano, however, were quiet.

A dispatch from the Governor of Santiago de Cuba says that nothing of a fresh nature has occurred at that place.

Premier Sagasta, upon leaving the cabinet council to-day, said that two provinces of Luzon were loyal to the Spanish government, but that the situation in Manila was of the most serious character.

LYNCHING IN KENTUCKY.

Negro Ravisher Taken from Jail and Hanged by a Mob.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CINCINNATI, O., June 16.—A *Times-Star* special from Glasgow, Ky., says: Caleb Gaines, colored, was taken from the jail at 1 o'clock this morning and hanged to a tree. A note was pinned to the body directing that it be not disturbed till noon. Gaines had assaulted a 4-year-old girl on Tuesday, and was then saved from death by the mercy of the victim's mother. Fifty men on horse-back were the lynchers."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

IMPORTANT NEWS IS LOOKED FOR.

Officials of the War Department Expect to Hear from Shafter's Expedition

TO-DAY OR TO-MORROW.

Preparations for Concentration of Troops for the Porto Rico Expedition—The Army Will Equal if Not Exceed Shafter's Force.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WRSHINGTON, June 16.—In the way of actual events there was little to record to-day; no word came from Sampson at Santiago or from Dewey at Manila. This absence of affirmative news from the respective seats of war gave rise to no apprehension. The officials are resting secure in the belief that the marines at Guantanamo can easily maintain themselves until the troops arrive and the worst that can be feared at Manila is no harm to Dewey but to Spaniards in the city. The officials of the War Department do not care to give out any specific information as to when General Shafter with his troops will land in Cuba, but from certain signs of restlessness exhibited by them, it is evident that they would not be surprised to have some very important news within the next twenty-four or thirty-six hours. The naval officials are confident Sampson will have established cable connection within that time, so that news of the arrival of the American troop transports off Santiago should not be longer delayed than the time required for a dispatch boat to make the run of forty miles eastward along the coast to the shores of Guantanamo harbor, where the cable will be working under the protection of Colonel Huntington's marines.

There was an exhibition of feverish activity at the War Department to-day so pronounced as to attract attention even in these stirring times.

Movement of Troops.

It was apparent that renewed efforts were making to complete the equipment of the troops already gathered at the concentration points and that preparations are in progress to move a number of troops. So far, however, it is stated that no orders have gone out for the actual movement, and what has been and is being done in that direction is merely preparatory. Very likely definite action will follow a conference which Secretary Alger and the President will have with General Miles, who is expected to arrive here to-morrow from Tampa. The general is better aware of the exact state of fitness of the troops at the Southern rendezvous points than any one else, and the President and Secretary Alger, in all probability, will be bound by what he has to say in deciding upon the further disposition of troops. If General Miles, as is thought to be probable, recommends a further concentration of troops on the Southern seaboard, the new camp at Fernandina, Fla., will be made ready for the reception of the additional troops. The officials have been forehanded as to this camp, profiting by the experience gained in the establishment of the two great camps at Chickamauga and Camp Alger.

Lieutenant Hobson.

The President has not yet decided what measure of reward shall be meted out to Lieutenant Hobson for his brave achievement. The men he led have been taken care of; Secretary Long attended to that himself, because it was a matter entirely within his authority, and they have been made warrant officers, the ideal of a sailor's ambition. Hobson is to be advanced, that is settled. The department called upon Sampson for a recommendation in this case, but in advance of its arrival had about decided to advance Hobson ten numbers, which would have placed him just below Constructor Linnard, when a doubt arose as to whether the young man would not prefer a transfer to the line, His relatives were consulted, among them his uncle, Representative Pearson of North Carolina, and it was decided to allow Hobson to make his choice as between the line and staff. Steps accordingly have been taken to acquaint him with the department's purpose and ask his pleasure in the matter.

Battleship Massachusetts.

The Navy Department has sent to the battleship Massachusetts a complete new breech mechanism for one of the 13-inch guns of that ship. This was due to a report reaching the department about a week ago that the breech of one of the guns was out of order. The new mechanism will be delivered in a day or two and can be readily substituted for the old breech.

The condition of this 13-inch gun gave rise to rumors to-day that the Massachusetts had suffered rather severely during the first action off Santiago and that two of the big guns were disabled and a gunner killed. There was no basis for the rumor beyond the disordered breech mechanism referred to.

The Porto Rico Expedition.

The War Department expects to utilize approximately thirty-five transports in the expedition for the invasion of Porto Rico. This statement was made officially at the Department to-day. It seems to indicate that the Porto Rico army will equal if not exceed in numbers that which left for Santiago. The estimate is made that the thirty-five vessels will carry between 15,000 and 20,000 men, with their equipments and subsistence. Army officials say that reports which have been received from reliable sources show that the number of Spanish soldiers in that country is probably 10,000 men, although other statements indicate that there is considerably less than that number.

It is stated positively that the embarkation point for the troops for Porto Rico has not yet been finally determined and will not be until Secretary Alger and the President have had an opportunity to confer with Major General Miles. There is no doubt, however, that this embarkation will take place from some point on the Atlantic coast with a probability in favor of Fernandina, Fla., or Savannah, Ga. The merits of the first named place have been fully set out, and as to the latter place favorable comment was made upon it by the board of army officers which recently conducted the examination of various points in the South. Jacksonville also is considered by the board a good place for the assembling of troops, although it is not believed that the water in the St. Johns river is of satisfactory depth to permit of the easy movement of a large number of vessels to and from the harbor. Miami, Fla., was examined by the board, but the conclusion is that it is not big enough for the accomodation of any great number of men who might be brought there prior to embarkation. Charleston and Columbia, South Carolina, were examined, but for good reasons Secretary Alger says they will not be used as localities for the rendezvous of troops.

Transports Available.

For the purposes of the Porto Rican expedition, Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn said to-day the department had now available eleven transports, some of which are already at Southern points and these will carry about 6,000 men with their equipments. The War Department is now in communication with the various coastwise steamships companies on the Atlantic and Gulf with a view to securing the additional vessels needed.

Mr. Meiklejohn said it had not yet been determined whether any of the vessels soon to reach Santiago would be utilized in the Porto Rican expedition. That was a matter entirely contingent upon the military aspect of affairs, as they might develop in Eastern Cuba. It is stated not to be the intention of the government at this time to abandon Tampa as a base of military operations as has been reported. The War Department has a vast quantity of rations, beside a large number of men at that place. While it is possible that future large military movements may not be embarked from that point, yet it is believed that it will continue to be used as a reserve base for such work as may be more conveniently done from there.

SUPPLIES FOR BLANCO.

A Spanish Steamer Loaded at Kingston, Ja., Sails for Manzanillo—Likely to be Captured.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

KINGSTON, JA., June 16, 2.15 P. M.—The Spanish steamer Purisima Concepcion, loaded with food for Manzanillo, left Kingston at 2 o'clock this morning, taking a westward course. The colonial authorities ignored the protest of United States Consul Dent, as not based on sufficient evidence, and gave the ship her clearance.

The Purisima Concepcion arrived at Kingston in the latter part of May from Manzanillo, with a Spanish commissariat officer, in disguise, seeking supplies. She already had on board a large amount which had been obtained elsewhere. But at Kingston she began at once to take on flour, corn and rice, purchasing in all 2,800 bags of corn from Jamaican merchants.

The colonial authorities were informed by her owners that clearance papers would be asked for a non-blockade port, like Manzanillo, on the south coast, on the bay of Guanayaro. United States Consul Dent made representations to the government of the island against the vessel, and a careful inquiry was instituted, the authorities promising that if Mr. Dent could furnish specific proof that her captain intended to run the blockade port they would refuse to allow her to load. An unsuccessful attempt was then made by her owners to change her register.

Mr. Dent's protest failing, the Purisima Concepcion according to dispatches from Kingston to the Associated Press has been planning to leave as secretly as possible, in the hope, under cover of darkness, of evading capture. There has never been the least doubt in the mind of Mr. Dent that the supplies and provisions, though loaded nominally for an unblockaded port, are destined ultimately for General Blanco's troops.

There is little likelihood that she will reach her destination as Admiral Sampson is fully aware of her plans and has probably detailed a fast auxiliary cruiser to capture her and the Spanish officer, Lieutenant Commander Joaquin Montague, who is understood to have left Kingston on her.

FOR COAST DEFENCE.

The Atlantic and Gulf Coast Patrol—Embraces No Less Than Forty Auxiliary Craft—Eastport to New Orleans.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The Navy Department has now completed its arrangements for the Atlantic and Gulf coast patrol, and stretching from Eastport, Me., around to New Orleans, there are no less than forty auxiliary craft, including swift yachts, reconstructed single turret monitors of the civil war, tug boats, ferry boats, and not a few large and well armed merchantmen. These forty ships are stationed at the several large coast and Gulf cities, while a hundred miles or more seaward an outer picket line is maintained by four of the larger and more effective warships of the San Francisco class. One of these outer pickets is maintained as far north as Nova Scotia, and the southeran picket is off the eastern coast of Northern Georgia. The largest number of defence vessels is at New York city, the commerce requiring protection being greatest at that point. Boston, Charleston and all other coast points have their share of the auxiliary craft, making as a whole a naval patrol considered adequate for any emergency in protecting our Eastern and Southern coast line.

The Navy Department has prepared a map, with little blue flags, showing the location of each of the auxiliary ships. The flags are closely bunched all along the Eastern and Southern shores, and give a ready answer to public men anxious to have their local coast line protected.

SITUATION AT MANILA.

Fighting Between Spaniards and Insurgents Continues—The Latter Being Gradually Driven In.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

MADRID, June 16, 10 A. M.—Advices received here to-day by the *Liberal* from Manila, under date of June 15th, practically repeat the news contained in the dispatch of June 15th from the Shanghai correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*, who forwarded upon that occasion information which he had received from Manila up to June 8th, saying that on June 5th the insurgents forced the passage of the Zapote river and captured Las Pinus and Paranaki, since which time the fighting between the insurgents and the Spaniards was continuous and the latter were being gradually driven.

The Spanish correspondent also says: "It is reported that the Archbishop has gone to the insurgents in the hope of moderating their animosity, and preventing acts of violence. The Jesuits are seeking places of refuge in the province of Batenzas, and the Sisters are fleeing to places of safety in the province of La Guna. It is not expected thet Manila will capitulate until the American troops arrive."

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cent per box. For sale by H. H. BELLAMY.

BOMBARDING AT CAIMANERA

Brick Fort and Earthworks Demolished by Texas, Marblehead and Suwanee.

SPANIARDS DID NO DAMAGE.

Their Men Driven Into the Woods—The Marblehead's Steam Launch Had a Brisk Brush With Bushwhackers Without Loss.

[Copyrighted 1898 by the Associated Press.]

CAMP MCCALLA, GUANTANAMO BAY, Wednesday, June 15, 3:30 P. M., via Kingston, Ja., Thursday, 16th, 8 A. M.—The brick fort and earthworks at Caimanera, at the end of the railroad leading to the city of Guantanamo, were demolished to-day by the bombardment of the Texas, Marblehead and Suwanee. The warships opened fire at 2 P. M. and the bombardment lasted one hour and thirty minutes. The Texas steamed slowly up the channel leading to the fortifications, followed closely by the Marblehead. The Texas fired two shots as range finders, both falling short and to the right. The Marblehead stood off to the west side of the channel and opened with her five-inch guns on the fort, knocking down part of the wall. The Texas then threw in some twelve-inch shells, tearing down the wall of the fort and throwing the bricks and mortar thirty feet in the air. After badly damaging the fort, the Marblehead stood further in to shell the earthworks and barracks at the west end of the harbor. She knocked them into the air and when the Spaniards fled from the fort they were shelled by the St. Paul and driven into the bushes. The Spaniards fired only five shots, which did no damage.

After the ships stood out into the harbor, the Spaniards in the bush opened fire on the Marblehead's launch, which replied vigorously. The Suwanee then turned back and shelled the bushes, driving the Spaniards inland.

A Spanish Deserter.

During the afternoon a half-starved and ragged Spanish soldier crawled into the camp and gave himself up. He said he expected to be shot, but he would gladly die if they would only give him food and water; he had had neither for forty-eight hours. He reported that there were two thousand Spanish soldiers, half-starved, who wanted to give themselves up, but that they believed they would be killed by the Americans as soon as they were once in captivity. The Spaniard was given a good dinner and some clothing and was then taken on board the Marblehead. He declared that he would go back and report to his comrades, but that they would certainly shoot him. He is now held as a prisoner on the Marblehead.

The Marblehead's little steam launch cleared out a detachment of Spanish bushwhackers this afternoon and escaped without the loss of a man after a hot engagement of a quarter of an hour. The launch had been dragging the harbor near the fort for mines, had found one and was towing it back to the Marblehead when the enemy, concealed in the bushes on the shore, opened a hot fire on the five men in the launch. The launch headed toward shore and began banging away, but the bow gun finally kicked overboard, carrying the gunner with it. In the meantime the enemy was fleeing wildly. The marine was promptly rescued. It is believed several Spaniards were killed.

BRUTALLY BUTCHERED.

Two Old Men and a Woman Murdered and Burned in Their House—Murderers in the Hands of a Mob.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., June 16.—On Tuesday night, seven miles from Wetumpka, William Carden and his wife, an old couple, and William Carlee, another old man, were murdered and their house burned to conceal the horrible crime. Carden hoarded money, and the party were murdered to secure it. Yesterday Sol Jackson, Lewis Speir and another negro were arrested for the crime. This afternoon a crowd of five hundred men from the neighborhood of the crime gathered at Wetumpka to mob the prisoners. Since they have been placed in jail, two of the murderers, Jackson and Speir, confessed and told where they buried the money, $1,200. The mob broke in the jail about 5 o'clock, but were unable to get into the inner cage where the prisoners were. The sheriff telegraphed the Governor for troops and at 8 o'clock to-night about ninety of the former members of the militia companies left here on a special train. A few minutes after 8 o'clock word was received that the mob succeeded in getting blacksmith tools, broke open the cage and secured the prisoners. The intention of the mob it is stated, is to take them to the scene of the crime and hang them.

The military company will not reach Wetumpka in time to oppose the mob.

HONG KONG RUMOR.

U. S. Transports from San Francisco Reported Sighted Off Iloilo.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

HONG KONG, June 16.—A rumor has reached here from Iloilo, island Panaya, Philippine group, that some United States transports from San Francisco were sighted off that place on the evening of June 9th.

The British steamer Kwong Hoi has started from this port for Manila with a load of provisions.

[The steamers Australia, City of Pekin and City of Sydney, the three United States transports having on board the first reinforcements for Admiral Dewey, consisting of 2,500 soldiers, sailed from San Francisco on May 25th and were not expected to arrive at Manila until about June 20th. They were to meet the United States cruiser Charleston at Honolulu, which vessel was to escort them to the Philippine islands.]

Announcement is made in Boston of assignment of the Boston Woven Hose and Rubber Company. Liabilities, $1,200,000.

For Over Fifty Years.

MRS. WINSLOW' SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Senate Resumed Consideration of Bill to Incorporate the International Bank.

THE HAWAIIAN RESOLUTION.

Immediate Action to be Taken—Will Probably Pass—The House Considered the General Deficiency Bill.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—After devoting an hour to-day to the discussion of a bill restoring the annuities to the Sisseton and Washpeton bands of Sioux Indians, the Senate resumed consideration of the bill to incorporate the International American Bank. A test vote on an amendment clearly indicated that a majority of the Senate favors the measure. A final vote on it is expected to-morrow.

Senator Daniel, of Virginia, offered an amendment to strike out the entire seventh section of the bill, which confers power on the bank to act as the financial agent of any nation, State, municipality, corporation or person, and to act as trustee of any such. He then entered upon a general discussion of the measure which, he said, was a comprehensive and far reaching proposition. "If we go to foreign countries," said Senator Daniel, "with our army or with the grand spirit of the navy, we want to go with our flag of hope and not to practice the art of usury."

At the conclusion of Senator Daniel's speech a bill to regulate the sitting of United States courts in the district of South Carolina was passed.

The vote upon Senator Daniel's amendment to strike out the seventh section of the bill was taken, the amendment being rejected—28 to 17

At 4:55 the bill was laid aside, the Senate went into executive session and at 5:15 P. M. adjourned.

Hawaiian Resolution.

Senator Davis, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, said to day that he would call a meeting of that committee for 10:30 to-morrow to consider the Hawaiian resolution which passed the House yesterday. The Senator said that he expected the committee to dispose of the matter at the sitting, and that he had no doubt the decision would be favorable to annexation. If he is not disappointed in this expectation he will report the resolution at the beginning of to-morrow's session of the Senate and will ask for its immediate consideration, resisting any movement that may be made looking to adjournment of the Senate until Monday. Senator Davis expresses the opinion that the outlook for action by the Senate before final adjournment is improving. The present intention is to consider the question in open legislative session.

House of Representatives.

The General Deficiency bill was considered to-day by the House but was not disposed of. It probably will be taken up to-morrow and passed, unless the private calendar is urged.

In the general debate upon the bill, Mr. Wilson, Democrat, South Carolina, delivered a speech in support of the Lodge immigration bill, and Mr. Carmack, Democrat, Tennessee, spoke upon the probability of the war ending in the inauguration of a policy of territorial aggression. The country, he said, seemed to be swept with a desire to make the war bring enlarged possessions. The war began in the cause of humanity, but the voices in behalf of Cuba libre, the reconcentrados, the starving women and children, were now silenced, and throughout the land on every hand, press and people talked of conquest and acquisition of territory.

A heated debate was precipitated over the paragraph carrying $163,000 for postoffice deficiency, but it was not passed and the House at 1:12 o'clock P. M., adjourned.

THE BOND ISSUE.

A Proposition to Subscribe for $100,000,000 at 101.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—A well-known banking house to-day made a proposition to the Secretary of the Treasury to subscribe for $100,000,000 of the new bonds at $101. Under the law the bonds must be sold at par and allotted to the subscribers for the small amounts first, hence the offer could not be entertained. Subscriptions for $20 bonds or multiplies of that amount up to $500 will be awarded as fast as received.

DESTINATION UNKNOWN.

The Spanish Reserve Squadron Said to Have Left Cadiz.

MADRID, June 16.—It was again announced to-day that the Spanish reserve squadron had left Cadiz for an unknown destination. The minister of marine, Captain Aunon, it is added, was on board one of the ships when the squadron sailed; but it appears he will return ou reaching the open sea and after giving Admiral Camara his final instructions.

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS

is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

LOUISVILLE, Ky. NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE VESUVIUS AGAIN IN ACTION.

Another Bombardment of the Fortifications at Santiago by U. S. Warships.

BATTERIES BADLY WRECKED.

One Was Utterly Destroyed—Cayo Smith Demolished—The Enemy's Fire Did No Damage—Not an American Ship Was Hit.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

[Copyrighted 1898 by the Associated Press.]

ON BOARD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH BOAT DAUNTLESS, OFF SANTIAGO de CUBA, Thursday, June 16th, noon, via Kingston, Ja., Thursday, June 16th, 9 P. M.—Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet bombarded the batteries at Santiago de Cuba for the third time at daylight this morning. For hours the ships pounded the batteries at the right and left of the entrance, only sparing El Morro, where Lieutenant Hobson and his companions of the Merrimac are in prison.

The western batteries, against which the main assault was directed, were badly wrecked. One was utterly destroyed. In others many guns were dismounted. At first the Spaniards replied passionately and wildly, but impotently. Then most of the guns were deserted. Not a ship was struck, nor a man injured on the American side. It is believed that the enemy's loss was heavy.

The Vesuvius at Work.

As a preliminary to the hammering given the batteries the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius last night at midnight was given another charge. Three 250-pound charges of gun cotton were sent over the fortifications at the entrance. The design was to drop them in the bay, around the angle, back of the eminence on which El Morro is situated, where it was known that the Spanish torpedo boat destroyers were lying. Two charges went true, as no reports were heard—a peculiarity of the explosion of gun-cotton in water. Whether the destroyers were demolished is not known, but the destructive area of gun-cotton is large and it would not be surprising if it is subsequently ascertained that one or both were destroyed.

The third charge exploded with terrific violence on Cayo Smith. From where the fleet lay, the entrance to the harbor looked in the black night like a door opening into the livid fire of a Titanic furnace. A crater large enough to hold a church was blown out of the Cayo Smith, and was clearly seen from the ships this morning.

Admiral Sampson issued the orders for the bombardment last night. Coffee was served to the men at half-past 3 o'clock this morning, and with the first blush of dawn they were called quietly to quarters.

The ships steamed in five knot speed to a three thousand yards range, when they closed up, broadside on, until a distance of three cable lengths separated them. They were strung out in the form of a crescent, the heavy fighting ships in the center, the flagship on the right flank and the Massachusetts on the left flank. The line remained stationary throughout the bombardment. The Vixen and Scorpion took up positions on the opposite flanks, close in shore, for the purpose of enfilading any infantry that might fire upon the ships.

When the ships got in position it was still too dark for any firing. The Admiral signalled the ships not to fire until the muzzles of the enemy's guns in the embrasures could be seen by the gun captains.

The Warships Open Fire.

Fifteen minutes later, at 5.25 A. M., the New York opened with a broadside from her main battery, at the works on the east of the entrance to the harbor. All the ships followed in red streaks of flames. The fleet, enveloped in smoke, pelted the hills, and kicked up dirt and masonry. It was a magnificent spectacle, from where the Dauntless lay.

Though the gun captains had been cautioned not to waste ammunition, but to fire with deliberation, the fire was so rapid that there was an almost continuous report. A strong land breeze off the shore carried the smoke of the ships seaward, while it let down a thick curtain in front of the Spanish gunners.

The Dons responded spiritedly at first, but their frenzied, half crazed fire, could not match the cool nerve, trained eyes and skilled gunners of the American sailors. Our fire was much more effective than in preceding bombardments. The admiral's ordnance expert had given explicit directions to reduce the powder charges and to elevate the guns, so as to shorten the trajectory and thus to secure a plunging fire. As the shells in the preceding bombardments dropped with the almost straight trajectories of projectiles with full charges, it was almost impossible to plant them. They would shoot into the air, encircling the batteries, owing to the high elevation, and fall far over the fortifications. The effect of the reduced charges was marvelous.

Batteries Wrecked.

In fifteen minutes one western battery was completely wrecked. The Massachusetts tore a gaping hole in the emplacement with a thousand-pound projectile and the Texas dropped a shell into the powder magazine. The explosion wrought terrible havoc. The frame was lifted, the sides were blown out and a shower of debris flew in every direction. One timber carried out of the side of the battery, went tumbling down the hill. The loss of life must have been great.

The batteries on the east of Morro were harder to get at, but the New Orleans crossed the bows of the New York to within 500 yards of shore and played a tattoo with her long eight-inch rifles, hitting them repeatedly, striking a gun squarely muzzle-on, lifting it off it trunions and sending it in sweeping somersaults high in the air.

Several times Admiral Sampson signalled the ships temporarily to cease firing, in order to allow the smoke to clear from the batteries. When the order came at 6.30 to cease firing every gun of the enemy had been silenced for ten minutes, but as the ships drew off some of the Spanish courage returned and a half dozen shots were fired spitefully at the Massachusetts and Oregon, falling in their wakes.

Throughout the bombardment the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius and the Porter, by direction of the admiral lay outside of the right flank. The steam launch of the flagship scurried among the ships carrying messages. At the close of the action a stream of multi-colored flags floated from the New York generally complimenting the ships and especially commending the work of the Texas and the New Orleans. The men of the New Orleans raised a cheer, which was passed quickly on from ship to ship, until every jackey in the fleet was howling himself hoarse.

The destruction and death at the western batteries must have been appalling. Many of the guns had been mounted during the last two days. From this it is inferred that Admiral Cervera had given up all hope of extricating himself from the trap in which he is caught and had removed the guns from some of his ships.

Admiral Sampson is highly gratified with the results of the bombardment. He thinks the western batteries practically demolished. As some of the guns on the eastern batteries did not fire, he thinks it possible they were only dummies.

El Morro Spared.

The only regret expressed is that Lieutenant Hobson and his men, by their presence in El Morro, made it sacred; otherwise it would now be a pile of ruins. The number of shots fired is not known when this dispatch is sent. Judging from a position near the flagship, which during the bombardment with several interruptions fired 208 shots, thirty-five from her 8-inch guns, 134 from her 4-inch guns and thirty-nine from her 6-pounders, probably no fewer than 5,000 projectiles were fired, of a total weight of 500,000 pounds.

A Rich Prize Lost.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, June 16, 6 P. M.—The captain and officers of the auxiliary cruiser Yosemite (formerly El Rio) feel foolish and are thoroughly vexed. As the Yosemite approached Port Royal about 5 o'clock this morning she passed a large steamer going out. No attempt was made to ascertain her name, but on arriving here the Yosemite's captain learned that the steamer was the Purisima Concepcion.

The Yosemite, with other American cruisers, had been specially warned about this Spaniard, as she would be a rich prize. She is said to have $100,000 in gold on board. Her cargo of food and medicine is destined ultimately for Cienfuegos and Havana.

It is by no means certain that the auxiliary cruiser Prairie (formerly El Sol) will catch her, though the Prarie was yesterday evening in the course the Purisima Concepcion was taking this morning.

MINNESOTA POPULISTS.

The Bolting Faction Holds a Convention and Nominates a State Ticket.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., June 16.—The middle-of-the-road Populist convention held in this city yesterday, because the majority insisted upon fusion with the Democrats and silver Republicans, held a convention of their own to-day and nominated a State ticket with L. E. Long, of Magnolia for Governor.

Ignatius Donnally, the leader of the bolters was endorsed for United States Senator. Three new members of the Populist National committee were selected. Whether or not they will be seated depends upon the outcome of the contest between the factions now gathered in Omaha.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Summary of Games Played Yesterday by the Clubs.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

St. Louis—St. Louis-Louisville, postponed, rain.

Boston—Boston, 2; Washington, 1.

New York—New York, 11; Philadelphia, 3.

Chicago—Chicago, 9; Cincinnati, 1.

Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 5; Baltimore, 6.

ADVISORY NOTICE.

TO COTTAGERS AT

Ocean View and Carolina Beach.

Take a day off and ascertain your needs and advise us of same at least a week before you intend to occupy your Cottage.

This will enable you to spend your first night as comfortably as your last and also escape the discomfort attendant upon incomplete Furnishing.

This is not Jersey, but a Dixie Net is an indispensable adjunct to a good night's rest. We have them.

The Sneed Company,

je 3 tf Furniture and House Furnishings.

BUCK'S STOVES & RANGES

"THE PEACE MAKERS"

When You Wish to Talk Stoves and Ranges Just Bear In Mind Buck Goods Are the Finest and Best Made In America

This may sound extravagant, but we can make good every word of it. We also have a large line of other STOVES from the cheapest up.

Wm. E. Springer & Co., Gen'l Agts.

SAVE SOMETHING EVERY WEEK,

AND DEPOSIT IT IN

The Wilmington Savings and Trust Company,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Capital $25,000. Surplus $10,000.

We Want Your Business, and Therefore Keep Open till 9 O'clock Every Saturday Night.

1.—Your money will be safe from fire or burglars.
2.—You can draw it out when you need it.
3.—It will be earning interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and work ing for you while you are asleep.

☞ We will take pleasure in explaining our system to any man, woman or child, wishing to deposit. je 9 tf

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost or Found, Wants, and other short Miscellaneous Advertisements inserted in this Department, in solid Nonpareil Type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, fo 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms positively cash in advance.

Fine Jersey Cow for sale. Calf one month old. Apply to W. A. French. je 17 1w

Wanted—Furnished house during Summer for small family. Address, giving price P. O. Box 374, city. je 17 1t*

C. S. Garrell has opened a produce commission business at 7 North 2nd street. Shipments from the country solicited and will be handled with care and promptness. City merchants requested to ask for prices. je 16 D&W 1m

Letitia Lodge, Daughters of Rebekah, will give an excursion to Carolina Beach Friday June 17th. Refreshments by E. Warren & Son at city prices. Boat will observe regular schedule. Tickets at usual prices. Proceeds for benefit of Odd Fellows' Orphan Home. je 16 1t

Just Received a nice lot of Howard Peaches, N. C. Hams, Sides and Shoulders. Also a quantity of Cow Peas. Call on me at 215 Market street, or ring up Bell Phone No. 38. H. J. Bierman. je 14 tf

How About Some Fine country Hams? You can get them from L. Tate Bowden, 6 Princess street. See him for anything you want in country produce. je 4 tf

H. C. Benson, Produce Commission Merchant, 106 Dock street, is the place to get your Cow Peas, Black-eye Peas, Butter, Chickens, Eggs and N. C. Hams. je 3 tf

Cow Peas for planting. Hay, Grain and all kinds of feed. Jno. H. Zachery, 211 Market street. Both Phones No. 23. je 2 tf

Just Received Big Lot fresh Mountain Butter. Only 15c pound. Also big stock Strawberries and all kinds of vegetables. Both phones 163. L. Clayton Grant, successor to E. E. Ward, 213 Market street. my 25 tf

Hayden, P. H., has in stock Buggies, Road Carts and Harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skilful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. no 25 tf

Always Reliable,—The best and freshest goods at lowest market prices. Cabbage, Apples, Butter, Bananas, Crackers, Candies, Lemons, Potatoes, etc. Retailers will find it to their advantage to ask my prices before placing their order. A. S. Winstead, 115 Second street. Phone 208. sep 21 tf

Wanted,

5,000 lbs. Wool.

3,000 lbs. Beeswax.

WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS.

SAM'L BEAR, Sr.,

Je 4 tf 12 Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

BEFORE AND AFTER TAKING.

The American Pig turns out to be an American Buffalo, after tasting him. Our prime meats, also, always improve on acquaintance, and trying some of our tender, succulent beef, dainty Spring lamb, fine mutton and veal you could never accustom yourself to eating an inferior grade.

I. B. RHODES.

je 16 tf

Blue Ridge Springs The Favorite Summer Resort of the Virginia Mountains. Twenty six consecutive seasons under the management of PHIL. P. BROWN. my 31 6m